REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1868–69



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REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG FOR 1868.

PART I—JUDICIAL

I. The most noteworthy feature of the year is the introduction of the Coorg Courts' Act (Act XXV of 1868), and the consequent abolition of the old Duryaft cutcherry. The Chief Commissioner does not himself regard with any sentimental regret the abolition of this court, although it did its work fairly in a rough fashion; for he believes that such institutions, proceeding as they do on no ascertained rule, and influenced by local prejudices rather than guided by law, are but too often more appreciated by lazy judges and corrupt subordinates than by suitors themselves. It was a great object to define the jurisdiction and powers of the courts, which were previously but ill regulated. For present purposes, only two Subédars, out of six, have 1st class jurisdiction on the civil side, but if the system works well, there appears to be no objection to all Subédars of talooks being invested with the higher jurisdiction.

II. The anomaly of making appeals on the criminal side from the sentences of Magistrates, lie to the Judicial Commissioner, arose from the circumstance that there is no intermediate authority within the province with the powers of a Sessions Judge, while it was judged inexpedient to invest the Superintendent of Ashtagram in Mysore with such jurisdiction. The latter objection originated mainly on political grounds, the Coorgs being greatly adverse to being in any way subordinate to the Brahman officials of Mysore on their immediate frontier. Mr. Bowring considers that this feeling cannot be overlooked or disregarded, and that the decision arrived at was correct. In revenue matters, appeals lie direct to the Chief Commissioner, from the orders of the Superintendent.

III. The criminal returns do not call for special notice, except in regard to the increase in offences against the person, few of which

however appear to have been of importance. It is regretted that trivial matters which used to be settled among the villagers themselves should now be frequently brought into court.

IV. In the single case of dacoity reported, the Subédar appears to have acted with praiseworthy activity, three of the offenders having been seized with part of the stolen property.

V. It would appear that the 2 Assistants disposed together of about $\frac{2}{6}$ of the whole number of cases, and the Subédars of $\frac{3}{6}$.

VI. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is, it is observed, somewhat more favorable than it was last year, being 71·89 to 28·11 against 69·42 to 30·68 in 1867.

VII. The employment of the assessors of the late Duryaft cutcherry in rotation appears to the Chief Commissioner a judicious measure, as securing all the benefits of the former court without its counterbalancing disadvantages.

VIII. The falling off in the number of appeals evidences greater care in the decisions of the courts, and the same remark holds good of the miscellaneous proceedings, which, it is observed, are much reduced in number.

IX. Civil litigation was in rather a stagnant state, partly owing, it is presumed, to the operation of the Stamp Act of 1867, but mainly to the great depression and want of confidence and commercial activity induced by the unfavorable coffee season. Consequently, suits for large sums were rare, and nearly the whole burden, that is, 92·75 per cent fell on the Subédars, but the whole number of cases having been only 1,176 in the province, this portion of their duties did not apparently press very heavily on them.

X. A separate report regarding Registration has been submitted by the Registrar General, which gives fuller details of the measures taken to ensure a closer observance of the rules of the department. The decrease in the number of deeds presented for voluntary registration, is in the Chief Commissioner's opinion a natural result on the introduction of a new system, when the people at first register because they think they are compelled to do so, and then relapse into indifference in respect to instruments the registration of which is voluntary.

XI. The Stamp Act of 1867 was not, Mr. Bowring thinks, an

improvement on the preceding Act, and seems to have acted detriment ally in some respects on the interests of the poorer classes, while it has not proved remunerative.

XII. The report regarding Police calls for no remark, except that proposals should be submitted for raising the pay and increasing the efficiency of the few Police at Mercara and Vírajendrapéṭé. In the interior of the province, for the reasons given in previous reports, no change is thought necessary or desirable. A revised Police could not be raised without great expense, and as the Coorg farmers readily aid at present in apprehending offenders, the objects of justice are really attained. The Coorgs themselves would not serve as regular policemen, and they would probably offer opposition to men imported from Mysore.

XIII. The Mercara Jail is still located in the old fort. The medical men and the engineers differing in opinion on certain vital points regarding the site of the new jail, the Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, was requested to visit Mercara and report on the subject. Dr. Orr intimated a decided preference for the site selected by the Superintendent and the Civil Surgeon to that chosen by the Chief Engineer, and in this opinion the Chief Commissioner coincided after inspecting both sites. It is hoped that the work will now be pushed on vigorously. The present jail, it is remarked, is defective in many respects, and owing to the cramped space it has only been possible to carry out the more urgent sanitary improvements, with the addition of better diet and clothing. The average cost owing to the small number of prisoners (94) is however great.

XIV. The thanks of the Government are due to Captain Cole, the Superintendent, as also to Lieutenant Mackenzie, a promising young officer, who paid much attention to the jail, in addition to his ordinary duties.

PART II—REVENUE.

Preliminary.

I. The statistical information furnished with this report is almost identical with that attached to the report of 1867—68, and does not call for special remark.

II. The brief notice of such imperfect remains as exist of the history of the Coorg Province will be supplemented by the more complete account promised in the Gazetteer. There is nothing ancient on record however, except some rude stone structures, without inscriptions, of which the origin is unknown, and our acquaintance with the country is limited to the brief period subsequent to the accession of the Lingáyet chiefs of Nagar, comprising more recently the vicissitudes of the life of Raja Vírájendra, called the Great, and the misrule and atrocities which characterized the sovereignty of his successors down to the extinction of the dynasty in 1834.

III. *Para* 1—26. The prosperity of the province seems to have received rather a check during 1868—69, the receipts from Land Revenue being Rs. 2,48,733, against Rs. 2,63,931 of 1867—68, the falling off under Land Revenue proper being Rs. 6,000, and under Forests Rs. 9,000. The latter is however accounted for by the smaller quantity of timber felled.

Land Revenue.

IV. The tax on coffee lands amounted to Rs. 91,000, against Rs. 66,000 of the previous year, shewing a considerable increase which is satisfactory and indicative of a progressive rise. Of this, Europeans paid Rs. 55,000 odd and natives Rs. 36,000, that is, in the proportion of $\frac{11}{18}$ ths to $\frac{7}{18}$ ths; the revenue from European estates being thus about 50 per cent more than from native plantations.

V. The balance statement is not satisfactory. Last year Rs. 1,64,868 were due on 31st March. This year the balance was Rs. 1,10,626, of which up to 25th May, notwithstanding the repeated injunctions of the Chief Commissioner, Rs. 46,231 still remained uncollected.

VI. It has been brought forcibly to the Chief Commissioner's notice that in the hill tracts of Mysore, it is impossible for the ryots to cut and carry all their crops to market by the close of the official or financial year; this, it is believed, holds good of Coorg, and as balances can only accumulate either from bad management, refractoriness on the part of the ryots, unfavorable seasons, or on ill adjusted arrangement of the kists, it behoves the Superintendent to enquire carefully into the matter. The last is probably the real cause, and Mr. Bowring believes

that while retaining the official year ending 31st March for the purposes of account, the kists should be extended to the Fasli year, that is to the 30th June. The Government have no right to compel the ryots to hypothecate their crops before they can dispose of them, and there is no doubt in the Chief Commissioner's mind that arrears accrue because the people are unable to pay in full by the 31st March.

VII. The recent unfavorable coffee season, and the depression produced in consequence, have had their share of course in affecting the Government revenue. This is proved by the remissions given at the yearly jamabandi, as related in para 23.

Abkari.

VIII. *Para* 28—29. The abkari shews an increase of about Rs. 1,000, setting aside balances, being Rs. 82,109 against Rs. 81,095, but the sales of spirit were less than last year, though the amount distilled was somewhat greater.

Municipal.

IX. *Para* 31—32. The municipal work done seems insignificant, but now that municipalities on a proper basis have been formed at Mercara and Vírajendrapéṭé, the Chief Commissioner anticipates better results.

Coffee.

X. *Para* 33—6. The re-appearance of the borer is observed with regret, and this circumstance, together with the reported partial fall of rain, raises some apprehension as to the out-turn of coffee during the year 1869—70.

Revenue, Miscellaneous.

XI. *Para* 37—43. The first para relates to the grant to the head men (gowdas) of villages, of oomlee (service) land, and describes the nature and rate of the remuneration allotted. The principle was to combine a centage on the land with the assessment paid to Government, fixing a sliding scale and dividing the villages into 5 classes, of which the headmen are to receive Rs. 30, 24, 18, 12 and 6, respectively. The service land is part of the warg or family holding, and the remuneration is deducted from the rent payable by the officiator; should he be removed from office, a similar deduction is to be made for the rent paid by his successor. On Mr. Bowring's recent visit to

Mercara, the Coorgs expressed generally their expectation that this measure would work well.

XII. The Chief Commissioner concurs with the Superintendent, that it is unnecessary, except in very rare cases, to burthen the Government with the pay of kulwádís (watchmen) in villages. He is glad to observe that as yet the sub-letting of jumma holdings gives no ground for apprehending that the smaller tenants will be absorbed by their more powerful neighbours.

XIII. Kumri cultivation seems to have been very properly checked, though it appears difficult to extinguish it altogether on the inaccessible sides of the Western Gháts bordering on Canara. The Chief Commissioner is at present in communication with the Madras Government on the subject.

Education.

XIV. *Para* 44—57. The Central School has not progressed so well as could have been wished, and this can only be attributed to the dissatisfaction of the leading Coorgs with the assistant master, whose proceedings were condemned by the Chief Commissioner, last year. It is premature to pronounce an opinion on the school recently established at Vírájendrapéṭé, but the progress in the nád or Canarese schools is highly satisfactory, and it is noticed that even private schools have greatly increased. The spread of the nád schools is, it is observed, almost entirely due to Mr. Richter's exertions.

Public Works.

XV. *Para* 58—68. The Chief Commissioner regrets to see that no attempts have been made to investigate agricultural irrigation projects, but he infers that the heavy duty of looking after two main lines of ghát roads leaves but little time to the single executive officer in the province to plan new works. The subject should be kept in view. Fair work was done in the new Vírájendrapéṭé—Siddapur line, which will no doubt prove a most useful communication. The other matters touched on do not call for remark from me.

Military.

XVI. *Para* 78. The question of substituting a better kind of building for the wretched thatched huts now occupied by the sepoys of the Mercara Regiment, has at length been taken up by the Madras Government.

XVII. *Para* 80.—83. Captain Cole refers to the demise of Chenna Basavappa who married the last Rája's sister, and fled with her to Mysore when he excited the chief's wrath. This led immediately to the war, but the Superintendent's allusion to the story of Paris is not to the point.

Political.

XVIII. *Para* 84—110. The Superintendent is requested to submit fuller explanation separately regarding the first 4 items of sums remitted, referred to in para 84, and to state the sanction received by him for such remission.

Finance.

XIX. The budget estimates appear to have been tolerably reliable as a whole, the receipts being Rs. 34,000 in excess of what was calculated, while the expenditure was Rs. 14,620 less. The greatest discrepancy perceived is the excess receipt under coffee assessment, and next to that, the falling off in Land Revenue. The excess expenditure under Forests has formed the subject of a special enquiry. The heavy balance of Rs. 23,871 under coffee assessment mentioned in para 105 is ominous of depression in this branch of industry. The greatest consideration has been shewn to the planters, but as coffee properties are almost unsaleable, it appears better to suspend the demand in urgent cases than to resort to coercive process and sale. On the whole, notwithstanding some weak points, the financial condition of the province is satisfactory, but the supervision of the accounts ought to be under the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

XX. *Para* 111—116. The population is reported to be 115,457, against 113,083 of last year. This enumeration is probably much under the mark, and the births' and deaths' statement does not seem reliable.

Population.

XXI. *Para* 117—119. 82,907 was the acreage of coffee under assessment, as compared with 58,682 in 1867—1868, shewing a considerable increase. The chinchona has not succeeded so well in Coorg as in the Western Gháts of Mysore, and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that the plant is more likely to flourish in the Padinalknád Talook, which is nearer the coast, than in that of Mercara.

Agriculture.

XXII. *Para* 120—130. Forest operations appear to have been limited as regards felling, and there was consequently a falling off in revenue, but the sandalwood sold for better prices than that of Mysore. The recoveries of balances were satisfactory, but the Government has suffered a loss owing to the forgeries referred to in para 130. The Local Government does not receive the accounts of the province which are sent to Calcutta, an anomaly which might with advantage be remedied. At present the Chief Commissioner knows nothing of the accounts, except those shewn in the yearly administration report, and the monthly bills of contingent expenditure.

Forests.

XXIII. *Para* 131—136. A separate report regarding the Survey has been submitted by Lieutenant Freeth. The work has been well done, but the expense is heavy, *viz.*, Rs. 2—5—5 per acre. It is evident, however, from the figures regarding coffee realizations quoted above, that the acreage is very remunerative, and it is hoped that in two years more the work will be finally closed.

Survey.

XXIV. *Para* 142. The trade returns shew an active traffic during the months of December, January, February and March, consisting mainly of coffee and rice. There is a considerable increase in the number of carts which passed down the gháts, *viz.*, 34,641 loaded and unloaded as compared with 24,838 in 1867—68. It is observed that the Periambadi Ghát is much more frequented than the Sampáji Ghát, although the latter has far easier gradients. This establishes the propriety of selecting as the main communication of Coorg, the line from Periyapaṭṇa in Mysore, *viá* Siddapur and Vírájendrapéṭé, to Periambadi.

Trade.

XXV. *Para* 143—147. Registration has formed the subject of a separate report in the Judicial Department, to which it perhaps more properly appertains.

Registration.

XXVI. *Para* 148. The Money Order system worked well, but the commission paid to the Agent should be raised in communication with the Account Department.

Money Orders.

XXVII. *Para* 149. The account here given of the discovery of ancient remains is curious and interesting. The Coorgs, that is both the pure Coorgs and the other hill tribes, who people the country, were till quite recently absolutely illiterate, and no traces of civilization are to be found, except at Tal-Kávéri, a sacred place of pilgrimage, where the Kávéri river issues from the Brahmagiri Hill. It is difficult therefore to assign any period to the discoveries made by Captain Cole, but the careful workmanship of the graceful vases unearthed by him seems to indicate a not very remote date. The matter has, however, attracted the attention of the Asiatic Society and need not be discussed here.

Archæology.

XXVIII. *Para* 150. Good feeling appears to have subsisted during the year between the planters and Coorgs. There does not seem to be any remedy now against the prohibition of the slaughter of kine. A guarantee was given in 1834 by General Fraser, and it must be respected, while Fraserpéṭé in Mysore where cattle can be killed is only 19 miles from Mercara. The only protection against cattle trespass is fencing in strongly the plantation, by digging a deep ditch, and planting a thicket in the innerside of it where the earth is thrown up.

XXIX. The Heads of the Public Works Department, Educational Department and Revenue Survey, *viz.*, Lieutenant Clarke, and Mr. Gramatzki, Mr. Richter, and Lieutenant Freeth are entitled to thanks and commendation. Mr. Hunter of the Forest Department promises well.

XXX. The Assistants, Lieutenant Mackenzie and Mr. C. Subbia worked well and diligently, and the Head and Naib Sheristadars have maintained the reputation already acquired by them.

XXXI. Captain Cole has discharged the duties of his onerous post with praiseworthy energy and ability, and is entitled to the thanks of Government.

L. Bowring,
Chief Commissioner.

PART I.

REPORT ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR 1868.

BY THE OFFICIATING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

I. JUDICIAL.

Introductory Remarks.

THE Superintendent's report on the judicial administration of Coorg for 1868 exhibits no marked progress in the prosperity of the people, or in the repression of crime. The statistics of crime are very similar to those of the previous year. Litigation has not materially increased under the operation of the new Stamp Act of 1867, while the average value of the suits has not improved, and debts appear to have been less frequently secured by a writing.

2. The principal changes which have taken place, have been those introduced by the Coorg Courts' Act XXV of 1868. The primary object of the Act was to settle and define the jurisdiction of the various civil and criminal functionaries in Coorg; and the immediate occasion for it arose when the two Assistants were appointed whose powers it was necessary to determine. In the course of the enquiries to which the discussion of the Bill gave rise, it was found that the Code of Criminal Procedure, which for some years had been followed in Coorg, had never been formally introduced into that province.

3. The last Section of the Act accordingly extends that Code to Coorg, and enacts that it should be deemed to have been in force therein from the 9th of December 1862.

4. The civil jurisdiction conferred by the Act on officers of various classes is limited as follows :—

Subédars of the 2nd Class may determine suits to the value of	Rs. 100
Subédars of the 1st Class	„ 300
Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class ..	„ 1,000
Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class ..	„ 3,000
The Superintendent of Coorg without limit.	

5. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Parpattagar, or Naib Subédar, with power to try certain kinds of suits for money or movable property not exceeding in value Rs. 50. Appeals lie from the Subédars to the Assistant Superintendents ; from the Assistants to the Superintendent of Coorg ; and from the Superintendent to the Judicial Commissioner. Special appeals lie from the decisions of the Superintendent and from those of the Assistants to the Judicial Commissioner ; but in suits of the nature of small causes no special appeal is allowed for less than Rs. 300.

6. On the criminal side, the Act provides that appeals against the sentences of Magistrates with full powers in Coorg shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner. The recommendation that, in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, such appeals should be made to the Session Judge, who is nearer, was disapproved of ; but unfortunately the proviso to Section 22 was allowed to remain, whereby the Session Judge may hear and determine appeals beyond the limits of Coorg. This oversight, if not noticed now, might afford ground for future discussions as to the intention of the Legislature with regard to the kind of appeals which the Session Judge might hear out of Coorg.

7. One effect of the passing of the Coorg Courts' Act was to abrogate the court called the Duryaft cutcherry, an effect which the Superintendent regrets. This court was presided over by a permanent Moktasur assisted by a pancháyet selected from various classes of persons in rotation. This kind of tribunal may have led the people to take a personal interest and pride in the administration of justice ; but it was hardly calculated to determine correctly the many questions of law that came before it, and the popularity of the court did not deter suitors from appealing from its decisions.

8. When we speak of the sentiments of the Coorgs towards the ancient institutions of the country, and of the laws which would be suitable for them, we should not forget that the Coorgs form little more than one-fifth of the population of the province, and that the law must generally be adapted to the condition of the more advanced section of the community. It may also be observed that the more complicated and difficult portions of the law affect, not the "simple mountaineer" so much as the coffee planter and the trader; and when the business of life is at all complex, almost any ascertained rules must be preferable to no rule.

9. It is apparent from the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, Section 25, which was passed in 1861, that the non-regulation provinces of British India have been as much within the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor General in his Council for making laws and regulations as any other provinces, and that the laws made since 1861 in that Council cannot safely be ignored on the ground of the province being non-regulation. The constitutional position of Coorg in this respect has not long been fully understood, and its recognition has led to improved regularity of procedure in matters, which before were considered unimportant or discretionary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Judicial Statement. No. 2.

10. The total number of offences reported to have been committed during the year 1868 was 884, or 64 in excess of the preceding year.

Number of Cases and persons brought to trial.

11. The total number of cases brought to trial in 1868 was 847, involving 1,580 persons, against 783 cases and 1,280 persons in 1867, thus shewing an increase of 64 cases and 300 persons dealt with in the year under report.

Increase and Decrease of Offences.

12. The class of offences in which an increase and decrease is observable will be seen from the following table: —

Class I.	1867.	1868.
Offences relating to Coins, Stamps, &c.	8	3
„ against Public Justice	43	17
Public Nuisance	17	7
Class II.		
Offences against the person	318	422
Class III.		
Offences against property with violence	160	147
Malicious offences	27	28
Class IV.		
Offences not included in the above classes	210	223

13. There has been no increase in the non-bailable offences during the year, while the bailable offences have increased in the ratio of 8 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly in cases of hurt, assault, or of criminal force, criminal intimidation, and breaches of law relating to contract, Act XIII of 1859.

14. The Superintendent does not attribute the increase of crime during the year to any specific cause.

15. The cases of grievous hurt, hurt, assault, and use of criminal force and criminal intimidation, as noted in the margin, rose from 266 in 1867 to 381 in 1868. This is the more noticeable as the new Stamp Act XXVI of 1867 which was in force in Coorg, during the whole of the past year, and which imposes a Stamp duty of one rupee on prosecutions of this class, does not appear in any way to have had the effect of checking such complaints.

	1867.	1868.
Grievous hurt		7
Hurt		21
Assault or use of criminal force	15	35
Criminal intimidation ...		108
	266	381

16. Prosecutions in cases of assault seem to have increased in the outlying talooks, and to have decreased in the towns. The cause of

the increase appears to be owing to the circumstance that formerly cases of petty assault were settled amongst the Coorgs themselves, without being brought before the regular tribunals; a practice which is apparently falling into disuse.

17. Complaints under Act XIII of 1859 have increased from 157 to 189. But offences of this kind have been confined principally to planters' coolies who come into Coorg from the neighbouring districts for employment, and do not form a part of its permanent population.

Murder and Culpable Homicide.

18. Three cases of murder and 1 of culpable homicide, involving 9 prisoners, occurred during the year. These prisoners were committed to the Session Judge of Coorg. Of these, 6 were convicted, and 3 acquitted. On one of the prisoners involved in the case of murder, was passed the extreme penalty of the Law. The sentence was passed in the month of December last, and was confirmed by the court of the Judicial Commissioner on the 17th February 1869.

Dacoity.

19. There was only one case of dacoity committed during the year under report. 6 Prisoners were arrested as being concerned in it, 3 of whom were convicted and sentenced, and 3 released. In cases of dacoity which are rare in Coorg, the perpetrators, when discovered, are almost invariably found to be marauders from the bordering districts, thus distinctly shewing that the crime is seldom, if ever, committed by the Coorgs themselves. In a mountainous country like Coorg, provided with only a rural Police and affording facilities of escape when once the frontier is crossed, dacoities when committed, are hardly traceable. But in the present instance, the Subédar of the talook and the village potail, happily ignorant of international law, are reported to have evinced great energy in promptly crossing the frontier and apprehending the offenders.

Judicial Statement. No. 3.

20. This statement shews the general result of criminal justice in the various tribunals of the province during the year 1868.

Proportion of Criminal Cases disposed of.

21. The relative proportion of cases disposed of in the several courts will be seen from the annexed statement to which the results of the previous year are prefixed for the purpose of comparison.

No.	OFFICERS.	1867. Cases.	1867. Percentage.	1868. Cases.	1868. Percentage.
1	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...
1	Supt. of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge...	3	0·38	3	0·35
1	Supt. in the exercise of powers under Act XV of 1862.	25	3·19	32	3·80
1	Do. in the exercise of the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate ...	24	3·06	17	2·00
1	1st Assistant Superintendent with full powers of a Magistrate.. ...	114	13·46	233	27·51
1	2nd " "	181	24·21	60	7·08
1	Duryaft cutcherry exercising powers of a 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate (for 11 months)	8	1·02	...	...
2	Subédars of Towns do.	389	49·70	421	49·70
6	Subédars of Talooks do.				
13	Parpattagars do.	39	4·98	81	9·56
	Total......	783	100·0	847	100·0

22. It will be observed that the larger proportion of cases was decided by the 1st Assistant Superintendent and the Subédars.

Cases disposed of by the Superintendent.

23. Seventeen cases were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Magistrate of the District, and 32 cases as Sub-Session Judge. Captain Cole was vested by the Local Government with enhanced powers under Act XV of 1862 in March 1865, and has exercised them with due discretion. There has been some doubt as to whether an officer exercising those powers should act simply as a Magistrate with extended powers, or should follow the procedure of a session court. The Legislature have now set the question at rest by the enactment of Act VIII of 1869, Section 445 B.

Percentage of Convictions and Acquittals.

24. The following table shews the percentage of convictions and acquittals on the total number of persons tried.

	Local Courts.				Session Court.				Judicial Commissioner.				Total.			
	1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.	
	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.
Convicted	762	69·40	895	71·95	5	71·43	5	62·50	0	0	0	0	767	69·42	900	71·89
Acquitted,	336	·30·60	349	28·05	2	28·57	3	37·50	0	0	0	0	338	30·58	352	28·11
Total...	1,098	100·0	1,244	100·0	7	100·0	8	100·0	0	0	0	0	1,105	100·0	1,252	100.0

25. The proportion of convictions is higher during the year under review, being 71·89 per cent against 69·42 in the preceding year.

Trials with the aid of Assessors.

26. Trials were conducted with the aid of assessors in 32 cases tried under Act XV of 1862, and in 4 session cases, in all of which decisions were passed in conformity with the verdict. The correct appreciation of evidence on the part of the assessors in criminal cases justifies the recommendation of the Superintendent, made in his report for the year 1867, of employing by rotation the pancháyetdars of the late Duryaft cutcherry, as assessors in the higher criminal courts of the province. This proposal has received the approval and sanction of the Governor General.

Witnesses.

27. The number of witnesses who attended the courts of the Magistrates and Session Judge during the year was 1755, being 256 in excess of the year 1867, and giving an average of 2 witnesses for each case.

Average Duration of Criminal Trials.

28. The average duration of criminal trials in the year 1868, was 4 days, against 6 days in the previous year. In the session court, the average was 47 and

42 days, respectively. The date of the oldest case pending was the 9th December 1868.

29. The following table shews the number of criminals sentenced to each kind of punishment during the year 1868, as compared with the preceding year:—

Years.	Total Number of persons punished.	Number fined only.	Number imprisoned only.	Number whipped only.	Number sentenced to combined punishment.	Number ordered to find security.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Number sentenced to death.
1868	900	515	71	14	39	261	...	...
1867	767	461	87	11	65	139	4	...
Increase.......	133	54	...	3	...	122	...	...
Decrease.......	...	...	16	...	26	...	4	...

Punishments.

30. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment—

68 Were sentenced to periods not exceeding 6 months.
29 Above 6 months and not exceeding 2 years.
13 „ 2 years „ „ 7 years.

31. None were sentenced to transportation. One was sentenced to death by the Session Judge subject to the confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner.

Fines.

32. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 4,936—3—1, of which Rs. 3,178—13—8 were realized. In the year 1867, the amount of fines was Rs. 13,915—3—1. This excess was owing to heavy fines having been imposed in a case of fraud on the revenue

33. The percentage of fines realized in 1867, including the further sum of Rs. 446—11—8 recovered after the close of the year, was 28 per cent, whereas the amount realized during the present year is 64 per cent, which may be regarded as satisfactory. Notwithstanding that

the total amount of fines imposed was considerably less than last year, there has been an increase in the proportion of persons sentenced to fine as the sole punishment, and a considerable decrease in the number sentenced to imprisonment only or to fine and imprisonment.

34. Of the total number fined,—

2	Were in sums	not	exceeding	Rs.	1,000
14	do.		do.	"	200
127	do.		do.	"	50
411	do.		do.	"	5

35. The average amount of fine imposed on each person has decreased from Rs. 26—7—3 in 1867 to Rs. 8—14—6 in 1868.

Discretion to be exercised in requiring security.

36. The number of persons ordered to find security was 261, and this was almost entirely by the Assistant Magistrates. The power of requiring security requires to be exercised with great care and discretion, so that it may not produce hardship, and the increased frequency of its exercise in Coorg by Magistrates of little experience is to be deprecated.

Compensation and Amends.

37. The amount paid away in compensation according to the provisions of Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code was Rs. 652—11—11. No amends to accused persons in accordance with the provisions of Section 270 were awarded during the year.

Whipping.

38. Fourteen persons have been sentenced to whipping in 1868, against 12 in the preceding year.

Cases against European British Subjects.

39. Five cases against European British subjects were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace.

Appeals.—Judicial Statement No. 5.

40. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of criminal appeals preferred during the year. The number of cases appealed was 12 in 1868, as compared with 26 in 1867. The number of persons who have appealed was 20 in 1868, against 37 in the preceding year.

41. The subjoined table shews the number of appeals from each grade of courts.

	Number of Cases decided.	Number of Appeals.
Subordinate Magistrates	502	8
District Magistrates and Magistrates with full powers	310	} 3
Sub-Sessions Judge	32	
Sessions Judge	3	1

42. In the 12 appealed cases, 11 decisions were confirmed, and one reversed. The above results shew a decided improvement in the character of the decisions of the criminal courts.

Results of Appeals.

43. The average duration of appeals, including the one made to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, was 20 days, against 22 days in the previous year.

Duration of Appeals.

44. The following table exhibits the number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., received and disposed of during the year 1868, as compared with the previous year. The diminution of this class of proceedings seems to indicate a closer observance of the codes, both by the Magistrates, and by the people.

Criminal Miscellaneous Cases.

	Miscellaneous Cases.		Petitions.		Representations, Requisitions or Order from Public Officers.		Total.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Remained on 31st Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	25	16	25	16
Received during the year .	142	152	1,049	996	15,358	12,686	16,549	13,834
Total......	142	152	1,049	996	15,383	12,702	16,574	13,850
Disposed of during the year.	142	152	1,041	988	15,359	12,684	16,542	13,824
Transferred	...	...	8	2	8	...	16	2
Total......	142	152	1,049	990	15,367	12,684	16,558	13,826
Remaining on 31st Dec. ...	...	...	...	6	16	18	16	24

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement No. 6.—Number of Civil Suits instituted.

45. The number of civil suits instituted in the several civil courts of the province during the year was 1,176, including 21 received by transfer, and 5 which were pending at the close of the previous year, against 1,172 of the year 1867, being an increase of only 4 cases. This is exclusive of suits relating to land, which are not generally disposed of by the ordinary civil courts of the province, but on the revenue side. These amount to 44, against 33 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 11 cases of this kind.

46. The following table exhibits the courts before which the suits were brought :—

Courts.	Civil Cases.	Revenue Cases.
Parpattagars	...	41
Subédars	1075	3
Duryaft Cutcherry	72	...
Assistant Superintendents	1	...
Superintendent	2	...
Total......	1,150	44

Nature of the majority of Civil Cases.

47. The majority of the civil court cases were suits for "bond debt," "simple debt," and "debt on account stated." The number of suits for "simple debt" or debt "on unwritten obligation for sums certain" was 158, being 47 in excess of the year 1867.

Statement No. 7.

48. Of the 1,176 civil cases which stood for disposal, 1,172 were disposed of during the year, against 1,167 of the previous year, and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

Mass of litigation comprising suits of small value.

49. The great mass of litigation has, as usual, been in suits valued at less than Rs. 100. The reduction in the number of suits above the value of Rs. 100 is very remarkable. In 1867 there were 347 such suits disposed of, whereas in 1868 the number was 248.

In the uncertainty of a successful issue in litigation, men are unwilling to stake a very large amount of stamp duty on the chance of recovering a much larger amount. And as a general rule, the repressive action of the stamp duty is felt chiefly by those who have the largest claims, but who are not always wealthy. For such persons the risk of a large sum of money seems little better than gambling.

Proportion of Civil Cases disposed of by the different Courts.

50. Annexed is a comparative table showing the proportion in which the civil suits were disposed of during the year under report, and in the previous one, in the different courts.

	1867.	1868.
By Parpattagars	...	...
„ Subédars	86·17	92·75
„ Duryaft Cutcherry	12·37	6·91
„ Assistant Superintendents	0·69	0·17
„ Superintendent	0·77	0·17

51. It will be observed that the largest percentage of cases was disposed of by the Subédars. The small proportion of suits decided by the Assistants was owing to their having been vested with civil jurisdiction under the new Courts' Act, only during the last month of the year.

Uncontested and contested cases.

52. Of the whole number of suits disposed of, 643 were uncontested, against 576 in the year 1867, while 360 were contested in the courts, and 165 otherwise disposed of. Of the number contested, 306 were decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and 54 in favor of the defendants; and of those decided in favor of plaintiffs, the full amount claimed was decreed in 227 cases, and a portion of the amount in 79. Assuming that the decisions were generally correct, the results appear to shew that the claims brought before the courts were generally sound and good. But the large proportion of un-contested cases calls for great care in causing summonses to be duly served on defendants.

53. The duration of original suits in the courts was 43 days during the year, against 44 days in the year previous ; and the date of the oldest case pending was the 2nd June 1868. This case was instituted in the Nanjrajpatna Talook.

Duration of Original Suits.

54. The following table shews the percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs, and of those in favor of defendants, as well as of those otherwise disposed of.

Statement No. 8.

	1867.		1868.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
In favor of Plaintiffs	941	80·84	949	81·25
" Defendants	28	2·41	54	4·62
Non-suited and otherwised disposed of.	195	16·75	165	14·13
	1,164	100·	1,168	100·

55. The value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,04,887-12-3, against Rs. 1,96,280—11—0 of the previous year, and of those disposed of, Rs. 1,14,553—8—9 against Rs. 2,02,674—11—3 of the previous year.

Value of Suits.

56. Although the number of suits instituted during the year under review, and the preceding year, is nearly the same, yet the returns shew a large decrease of Rs. 91,392—14—9 in the value of the suits litigated. The Superintendent considers that "the decrease in the amount litigated during the year may be partly due to the enhaced rate at which the value of stamp papers had to be purchased." This was doubtless the principal cause of the decrease. It is highly probable, however, that the continued bad seasons in coffee and the devastations committed by the borer in the Coorg plantations, have tended to cause a depression in the value of the litigation of the province.

Decrease in Value of Suits.

57. The total cost of original suits in the year under report was, Rs. 11,736—14—6 against Rs. 15,519—7—4, shewing a decrease of Rs. 3,782—8—10 and an average of Rs. 10—0—9 per suit in 1868, against Rs. 13—5—4 in 1867. Of the total cost of suits, the value of stamps was Rs. 9,608—11—0 during the year, against Rs. 13,346—2—0 of the year previous, and that of other costs Rs. 2,128—3—6, against Rs. 2,173—5—4.

Cost of Original Suits.

58. Two civil debtors were incarcerated during the year, and only one in the previous year, but there were none in jail at the close of the year.

Civil Debtors.

59. Annexed is a table shewing the number of miscellaneous cases received and disposed of in the several courts of Coorg and in that of the Judicial Commissioner during the year under report and the former year.

Civil Miscellaneous Cases.

	In the Courts of Coorg.		Judicial Commissioner's Court.		Total.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Remained on 31st December.	12	8	...	...	12	8
Received during the year ...	9,347	6,376	...	19	9,347	6,395
Total......	9,359	6,384	...	19	9,359	6,403
Disposed of during the year...	9,350	6,373	...	19	9,350	6,392
Transferred	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total......	9,351	6,373	...	19	9,351	6,392
Remaining on 31st December.	8	11	...	...	8	11

60. The number of appeals filed during the year from the decisions of the lower courts was 115, which, with the number which remained at the close of the previous year, amounted to 117, or 36 more than the number in 1867; of these 90 were disposed of on trial, 16 were transferred to other courts, and 11 remained for disposal at the close of the year.

Statement No. 9. Appeals.

Percentage of Appeals disposed of.

61. The appeals were disposed of in the following proportions :—

By	Judl. Commissioner,	7·55	per cent of the whole number	disposed of.
"	Superintendent	37·73	"	"
"	Asstt. Supts.	1·89	"	"
"	Duryaft Cutcherry	52·83	"	"

Duration of Appeal.

62. The duration of appeals was 29 days in 1868, against 46 days in 1867, in the courts in Coorg, and 53 days in 1868, against 45 days in 1867, in the Judicial Commissioner's court. The quick disposal of appeals in the Coorg courts is certainly commendable.

Costs of Appeal Cases.

63. The total cost of appeal cases was Rs. 1,869—9—6 in 1868, against Rs. 1,423—2—6 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 446—7—0.

64. Of the total amount of costs, Rs. 1,708—8—0 were for stamps in the year under report, against Rs. 1,260—0—0 in 1867, and Rs. 161—1—6 for other costs, against Rs. 163—2—6 of the year previous.

Date of oldest case pending.

65. The date of the oldest appeal case pending was 12th December 1868 in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, and 15th December 1868 in the court of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Coorg.

Statement No. 10. Execution of Decrees.

66. Three applications for the execution of decrees remained at the close of 1867, and 757 were filed during the year under report as compared with 827 of the year previous. Of those which remained under disposal, 642 were disposed of, 112 were transferred to other courts, and six were pending at the close of the year.

Registration.

67. The Superintendent's report last year on the unsatisfactory working of the Registration Act on its first introduction into Coorg, called forth the remarks of the Governor General in Council.

68. In his present report the Superintendent states that "the several Registration offices were carefully inspected during the past year by the Registrar General, and are now in proper working order."

69. The total number of instruments registered has risen from 594 in the year 1867, to 628 in the year under report; and, notwithstanding that there has been an increase in the deeds for compulsory registration under Section 17 of the Act, the instruments for voluntary registration have decreased by 20.

Registration Fees.

70. The income from registration fees has increased from Rs. 1,822 in 1867, to Rs. 2,062 in 1868.

71. The excess of receipts over expenditure in the Registrar's office was Rs. 152—8—0, and in the Sub-Registrar's office Rs. 618—14—2, thus rendering the department self-supporting, and yielding a net profit to Government of Rs. 466—6—2.

Nature of Instruments registered.

72. Leases and conveyances, and deeds of sale, or gift of real property, form the largest proportion of instruments registered. No deeds of adoption appear to have been registered, and only one will. Adoptions are often, after the lapse of years, difficult to prove, and frequently give rise to bitter litigation. The registration therefore of such documents should be encouraged.

New Stamp Act.

73. In summing up the results of the working of the new Stamp Act during the year under review, the Superintendent remarks that "the results of the year's operations are rather conflicting, as to whether the rates of stamp duty are excessive, and of a prohibitory nature or not."

74. There has been a decrease of Rs. 91,392 in the total amount litigated, as compared with the previous year; and the average value of each suit has fallen from Rs. 173—11—4 in 1867 to Rs. 98—1—3 in the year 1868, which decrease the Superintendent considers may be partly due to the enhanced rates of stamp duty. The value of appeals seems, however, to have risen at the rate of 56·38 per cent; but on the whole there has been a decrease of Rs. 934 in the amount realized by the sale of stamps as compared with the year previous. The Superintendent has also shewn by a comparison of the results of the last 20 months, during which the new Stamp Act has been in operation, with the 20 months during which Act X of 1862 was in force, that the sale of stamps during that period realized a larger amount by

Rs. 12,111—4—0, thereby shewing that the stamp revenue has considerably fallen since the introduction of the new Stamp Act into Coorg.

75. Similarly, experience in Mysore has shewn that the stamp revenue in the first twelve months of the operation of the Act, has not risen nearly so fast as it did in the twelve months before its introduction. It may hence be inferred that the new Act, while it presses heavily upon suitors, is not calculated to produce a larger amount of revenue than the Act which it has replaced.

GENERAL REMARKS.

76. The new Stamp Act, the immigration of coolies, unfavorable seasons, and other causes beyond the control of the authorities, have produced an unfavorable effect upon some of the annual returns. But the high opinion which I have before expressed of the ability and industry of Captain Cole remains unchanged. Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie also, as an Assistant Magistrate, and as the officer in charge of the jail, has taken an interest in his work, and has carefully followed the codes.

COORG JUDICIAL COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 15*th May* 1869.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

II. PRISONS.

In accordance with the orders of Government, dated the 26th August 1868, a few prisoners were for some time placed in temporary buildings on the site selected for the new jail at Mercara, in order to test the healthiness of the spot. This trial shewed that the site was decidedly unhealthy, the prisoners placed there suffering much more from illness than those in the old jail. A new site has therefore been chosen by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, which has met with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and which, it is hoped, may prove more healthy. Materials have been collected, and the new jail at Mercara, which has been so long talked of, will soon have made some progress.

Total number of Prisoners in Jail and Lock-ups.

2. Prison return No. 1 shews the aggregate number of prisoners in the principal jail at Mercara during the year as 333, and in the 8 talook lock-ups 724. Thus making the total prison population of the whole province 1,057. This may not be quite correct, as the number of prisoners transferred from one jail to another in the province, and under-trial prisoners received for safe custody and afterwards acquitted, seem to be included in the gross total of admissions.

Correct method of computing Prison Population.

3. To ascertain the correct prison population, the intra-provincial transfers, the re-captured, and the under-trial prisoners who have escaped conviction, should be deducted from the gross total admitted; but the above particulars are not ascertainable from the returns.

4. A comparison of the total number of prisoners with those of the previous year shews a decrease of 139 prisoners.

Number released.

5. The number released is 771, these apparently include prisoners who on trial have been acquitted. No prisoners have been released for good conduct, or on account of sickness during the year.

Number of Prisoners in confinement on last day of the year.

6. On the last day of the year, there were 94 prisoners in jail, of whom 80 were under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, 4 under sentence of simple imprisonment, and 10 under-trial prisoners.

There were no civil debtors, seventeen prisoners were flogged during the year for breaches of jail discipline.

Daily average of Prisoners in Jail and Lock-ups.

7. The daily average number of prisoners in the district jail was 11·02 per cent less, and in the talook lock-ups 1·06 in excess of the previous year. The largest number of prisoners, *viz.*, 262 were confined in the Mahadeopété Talook, and the smallest number, 6 prisoners in the Kiggatnád Talook. The daily average in the whole of the local lock-ups was 7·46.

Accommodation.

8. Though the jail has been less crowded than during the previous year, the cubical space in wards still falls short of that prescribed by the jail committee for each prisoner. The Chief Commissioner has, however, recently sanctioned the addition of temporary wards at an expenditure of Rs. 496—0—0. As it will be some time before the new jail will be completed, it is not to be expected that the danger of overcrowding and other defects in jail discipline and management can be at once removed.

Sick in Hospital.

9. Five persons were in hospital at the close of 1867, and 141 were admitted during the year, making a total of 146 sick. The admissions into hospital were 12·4 per cent in excess of the previous year. The average number of sick was 12·27, against 5·0 in 1867. Forty one of the patients were suffering from fever, 22 from dysentery, 24 from diarrhœa, and 51 from other diseases. Of these, 133 were cured, 4 died of diarrhœa, and one of pneumonia, leaving 8 in hospital at the close of the year.

Percentage of Deaths.

10. The percentage of deaths to average strength was 5·94.

Diet.

11. Diarrhœa in a fatal form is perhaps attributable to a defective diet. The Chief Commissioner on his late visit to the jail has ordered the scale of dietary in use in the Central Jail at Bangalore (with such beneficial effects), to be adopted in the jail at Mercara.

12. This shews the employment and earnings of the working prisoners during the year. There has been an evident improvement in intramural manufactures. The amount realized from the sale of articles manufactured was Rs. 851—1—10, or an increase of Rs. 783—13—10 on that realized in 1867. The net amount carried to the credit of Government during the year was Rs. 213—15—10, and the average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed in manufactures, was Rs. 18—12—4.

Statement No. 3.

13. The total cost of maintaining the prisoners in the district jail and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 9,151—1—2; and the net cost, after deducting the profits of manufactures, credited was Rs. 8,937—1—4.

Statement No. 4.

13. The average net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 98—2—3, against Rs. 80—12—5 in the year 1867, shewing an increase of Rs. 17—5—10. The increase is chiefly in the items of guarding and establishment: the average cost of which is greater for the smaller number of prisoners. In the cost of diet and clothing there has been a decrease.

Average Cost of Prisoners.

15. The annexed table shews the average gross cost of each prisoner under each head during the past and previous years.

Average gross Cost of Prisoners under different heads.

	1867.			1868.		
	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For Jail Guards	17	4	2	19	11	3
„ Establishment	28	9	0	33	7	1
„ Diet	37	10	2	33	0	10
„ Clothing and bedding	2	15	8	2	5	11
„ Medicines &c.	0	1	5	0	3	3
„ Additions and Repairs to Jails ...	1	12	10	1	1	4
„ Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	9	7	5	10	7	8
Total......	97	12	8	100	5	7

16. Of the prisoners who remained in jail on the last day of the year, 77 were males, and 7 females. The majority of the convicts, *viz.,* 46 were

Statement No. 5.

between the ages of 20 and 30, and the smallest number, *viz.*, 6 between 40 and 50. One was above 60 years of age. 78 were convicted for the first time, 5 for the second time, and 1 was convicted for the third time.

Education of Prisoners.

17. Twenty could read and write, and 3 were well educated. One could read and write English, Canarese, Telugu, Mahratta and Sanscrit.

Statement No. 6.

18. Ten only among the convicts were Coorgs, the remainder being Hindus and Mahomedans. The Coorgs excelled the other classes both in height and in weight.

Statement No. 7.

19. The trades, professions &c., and social relations of the prisoners will be seen in return No. 7.

20. The largest proportion of criminals by far, both in the past and previous years, were among the agricultural and laboring classes.

Remarks.

21. Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie had charge of the jail during the first 8 months of the year under review, when it was made over to Doctor J. P. Nash, the Civil Surgeon of the station. Doctor Nash has not had sufficient time to do much; nor is it possible to carry out any efficient system of reform in all branches of jail administration until proper jail accommodation is first secured.

COORG JUDICIAL COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 15*th May* 1869.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

III. POLICE.

Very little can be said regarding the Police of Coorg, there being no organized system of Police in the province.

2. In the towns of Mercara and Vírájendrapéṭé, there is a small body of what may be termed regular Police, consisting of 26 men, for both towns, including daffadars and peons, whose annual cost to Government amounts to Rs. 1,596. These men are considered ill-paid and inefficient, and miserable specimens of their class. A proposition statement for raising their pay is being prepared by the Superintendent for submission to Government.

3. The Superintendent reports that "the jamma ryots of Coorg still continue to discharge the duties of a feudal Police, and for such a wooded and mountainous tract, no better body of men could be found."

4. In the malnád district of the Province of Mysore, which in its physical aspect bears a resemblance to Coorg, or which in fact is a continuation of the same mountainous tract of country, it has been found impracticable to maintain a body of regular Police on the same footing and pay as in other parts of Mysore with any approach to efficiency.

5. It has been thought that the system of Police in Coorg, which is analogous to the village system, is better calculated to meet the wants and requirements of the native classes and communities of Coorg than any other that could be devised. Yet it is not difficult to see that the increase in wealth and prosperity of the country generally, and of the towns in particular, will sooner or later require a more efficient and better organized system than is found in the rural elements of which it is at present composed.

6. In the improvements which within the last few years have been inaugurated in all branches of the administration, the Police do not appear to have in any considerable degree participated.

Percentage of Crimes detected.

7. Of the total number of crimes reported, 96·04 per cent are shewn by the Superintendent of Coorg as having been detected. This is a large percentage and leads to the suspicion that a good deal of crime is not reported.

8. The total number of persons arrested by the Police without warrant as seen in Police statement No. 4, is 220, of whom only 94 or 43 per cent have been convicted.

Arrests without Warrant.

9. Three cases of murder and 3 of culpable homicide are reported. In the former, 7 persons were involved, of whom, 5 have been convicted, and 2 acquitted. In the cases of culpable homicide, 5 persons have been arrested, 2 of whom were acquitted, 1 convicted, and 2 connected with a case of poisoning were awaiting trial.

Murder and Culpable Homicide.

10. There was only one case of dacoity. The dacoities which occur in Coorg, as noticed in the criminal administration report, partake more of the character of border raids than offences committed by professional gangs. In the present instance, the Police has been successful in apprehending 6 of the gang, 3 of whom were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

Dacoity.

11. In cases of theft, 157 persons were arrested, of whom only 67 were convicted.

Thefts.

12. The value of property reported to have been stolen is stated at Rs. 10,558—12—7, against Rs. 14,989—7—6 in 1867, but the property ascertained to have been actually stolen is Rs. 8,860—0—11, in value.

Value of Property stolen.

13. The percentage of property re-covered is 50·66, against 87·7 in the previous year.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

14. The Superintendent notes the number of deaths by suicide and accident, also the number of houses accidentally destroyed by fire. The value of property lost is estimated at Rs. 34,339-7-9.

Suicide and accidental Deaths.

Coorg Judicial Comr.'s Office,
Bangalore, 15*th May* 1869.

J. R. Kindersley,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCE OF COORG.

JUDICIAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1868.

SECTION I.

PART I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

New Statistical Forms.

1. The introduction of the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee will necessitate a change in the form of the report to be submitted for the past year; and, in accordance with the order of those forms, the statistics of criminal justice will be dealt with before those of civil justice.

Abolition of Duryaft Cutcherry.

2. The close of the year witnessed the abolition of the time-honored institution of the Duryaft cutcherry, and Coorg, in common with other native provinces brought under the blessings of British rule, has had to see the results of civilization in the extinction of the last remnant of the courts of its former rulers.

Introduction of Act XXV of 1868.

3. In these days when our non-regulation provinces have become semi-regulation, the introduction of Act XXV of 1868, to define the jurisdiction of the courts in Coorg, became a necessity. The tendency in these days is to force on India, as if we were located within the shades of Westminster, the more perfected laws and regulations to which the British have attained after centuries of gradual progress. We seem bent on introducing in our own day what perhaps may often be left to work itself out hereafter; when education, that mighty engine

of progress, and a greater amount of religious freedom and toleration amongst themselves, shall have better prepared the masses of the people for our more perfected legislation. These remarks apply with peculiar force to a rude mountain tribe like the Coorgs, who have only lately began to emerge from the simplicity of their own character and from the darkness and ignorance purposely imposed upon them by their former rulers. But the wonderful impetus given to progress by the large influx of British settlers caused a positive necessity for a change in our rules and regulations; and Act XXV of 1868 has proved, in its simplicity and comprehensiveness, the very enactment suited to the requirements of Coorg.

Powers under the Act.

4. It will be necessary for me to briefly dwell upon the powers conferred by the Act on the several courts in Coorg.

Superintendent.

For purposes of criminal jurisdiction, the Superintendent of Coorg is the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters. He is also vested with the enhanced powers under Act XV of 1862.

Sessions Judge

Assistant Superintendents.

Sub-Magistrate.

The Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore has been vested with the power of Sessions Judge in Coorg; but all sessions must be held within the province. Both the 1st and 2nd Assistants have passed the requisite examination, and both exercise the full powers of a Magistrate. The Subédars and such of the Parpattagars as have passed the examination, exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd class.

Appeals.

5. Appeals from sentences and orders passed by the Superintendent, or by any officer exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, lie to the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore, who also exercises all the powers of a High Court.

Number of Cases.

6. Inclusive of 4 cases of the previous year, the total number of cases during the year was 921, involving 1,715 prisoners, against 897 with 1,489 prisoners in 1867. This increase arose chiefly in

cases of breach of contract under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, as well as in cases of assault and use of criminal force.

Disposal of Cases.

7. The disposal of these cases, as contrasted with the year previous, was as follows:—

No.		1867	1868
1	Disposed of	782	844
2	Transferred	89	68
3	Committed	22	4
4	Escaped	...	2
	Total......	893	918
	Remaining......	4	3
	Grand Total......	897	921

Out of the number of cases committed, three cases were of murder and one of culpable homicide. All were committed to the Sessons Judge of the Ashtagram Division.

By what Courts disposed.

8. The subjoined statement will exhibit as contrasted with the year previous, the relative proportion of cases disposed of between the several courts.

		1867.	1868.
1	Superintendent. ...	49 or 6.27 per cent.	49 or 5·81 per cent.
1	1st Assistant Superintendent ...	116 „ 14·83 „ „	233 „ 27·61 „ „
1	2nd Assistant Superintendent...	181 „ 23·15 „ „	60 „ 7·11 „ „
1	Duryaft Cutcherry for 11 months	8 „ 1·02 „ „	... ...
6	Subédars of Talooks. ...	389 „ 49·74 „ „	286 „ 33·89 „ „
2	Subédars of Towns. ...	... ...	135 „ 15·99 „ „
13	Parpattagars... ...	39 „ 4·99 „ „	81 „ 9·59 „ „
	Total...	782 or 100 „ „	844 or 100 „ „

In addition to 10 Parpattagars of last year; 3 were vested with 2nd class Sub-Magistrate's powers during the year.

Description of Offences.

9. To admit of a comparison between the results of the 2 years a separate classification under the new forms is submitted, in lieu of that adopted last year.

10. In accordance with the classification laid down by the Statistical Committee in their letter of the 8th August 1866, the following results are shewn.

*New Forms.

11. There have been no offences against the State: and those under the other sub-divisions have been as follows:—

Class. 1.

CLASS. I

Relating to Coin, Stamps, &c.		1867	1868
Passing bad or altered coin	239 to 243	2	...
Diminishing or altering coin	249.	...	1
Using as genuine counterfeit Stamps. ...	260 to 263	1	2
Making, using or possessing false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	5	...
Against Public Justice.			
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist Public Servant	183 to 187	3	...
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury ...	188.	...	...
Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	221—226.	3	2
Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial Proceedings ...	228.	1	...
Harboring an offender	212—216.	2	...
Disobeying summons	172 to 175.	9	5
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public Servant	161—165	3	...
Public Servant negligently suffering escape	129—223.	8	1
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims and Forgery.			
Giving false evidence	193—196.	5	...
False charge of offence	211.	5	4
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document 465 to 469, 471, 473, to 477.	...	4	5
Public Nuisance.			
Public nuisance	269 to 294.	3	2
Relating to the Public Peace.			
Rioting or unlawful assembly	143 to 158.	...	1
Affray	160.	14	4
	Total......	68	27

12. The offences against the person under class II were as

Class II.

follows. The cases committed to the Sessions Judge are not shewn.

Class II.

Offences against the Person.

		1867	1868
Murder (other)	302.	3	...
Attempt to murder	307.	2	1
Culpable homicide	304—308.	...	1
Causing miscarriage	302—317.	...	2
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	307—318.	1	2
Grievous hurt	325—326.	4	7
Hurt	323—324.	9	31
Administering stupefying drugs	328.	...	2
Wrongful restraint	341.	1	3
Wrongful confinement	347—348.	1	...
Assault or use of criminal force	352—355—358.	158	235
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty.	354.	1	...
Criminal intimidation or insult.	504 to 509.	95	108
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication ...	510.	28	2
Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369.	...	1
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	366.	1	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent ...	498.	4	4
Adultery.	497.	2	8
Rape	376.	1	3
Defamation	...500 to 502.	6	9
	Total......	317	419

13. The offences against property under class III are shewn below. In the cases of dacoity, 3 persons were convicted, and 3 were released.

Class III.

Class III.

Offences against Property with violence.

		1867	1868
Dacoity	395—396—398	...	2
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ...	394,397—398	...	...
Robbery...	392—393	1	1
Extortion	384—389	2	...
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	451—454—457	8	1
Theft	379—380—381	96	10
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	...411 to 414	1	8
Dishonest misappropriation of property	403 to 404	17	14
Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	26	22
Cheating	...417 to 420	9	4

Malicious Offences.

Mischief, ordinary	426—427	25	21
Serious mischief by fire	435—436—438	..	2
Criminal-trespass or house-trespass ...	447	...	5
Mischief by destroying land marks ...	434	1	...
Breaking close receptacle	461—462	1	...
	Total......	187	175

14. Offences not included in the foregoing classes are shewn below:—

Class IV.

CLASS IV.

Not included in the above classes.

		1867	1868
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	C. P. 295	1	..
Bad habit or repute... ...	C. P. 296—297	1	1
Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490—492	1	..
Breaches of Law relating to contract, Act XIII of 1859	...	157	189
Breaches of Law relating to Abkari... ...	...	3	1
Breaches of Law relating to Municipal ...	...	40	30
Breaches of Law relating to Arms and Amunition Act XXXI of 1860		1	..
Breaches of Law relating to Stamp Act X of 1862	...	2	1
Breaches of Law relating to Cattle Trespass, Act III of 1857	...	2	...
Breaches of Law relating to Forest Rules ...	...	1	...
Breaches of Law relating to Opium ...	...	..	1
Gaming and lotteries	..	1	..
	Total......	210	223

The case disposed of under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was that of a European loafer, of the worst description I have ever met with. I called upon him to furnish security for his good conduct for 6 months, and in default of his finding such surety, I committed him to the Central Jail at Bangalore for that period. Such loafers are a perfect curse to this country and a disgrace to the British empire. I trust the vagrancy Act will soon be passed.

	1867	1868
I. Class	68	27
II. Class	317	419
III. Class	187	175
IV. Class	210	223
Grand Total......	782	844

15. The convictions to acquittals were 72 to 28, against 69 to 31 in 1867. This would evince greater care in the committal and trial of cases.

Percentage of Convictions to Acquittals.

16. No regular census of the province has been yet taken, and the ordinary returns are necessarily not trustworthy; but, assuming these returns to be correct, and the population as standing at 125,413 souls, the number of offences brought to trial would bear a proportion of one to every 148 of the population, against one to every 163 in 1867. This increase is chiefly due to a large number of cases of breach of contract and of petty assaults. The former is due to the coolies procured from Mysore for the coffee estates and cannot be attributed to the permanent population.

Percentage to Population.

17. Punchayets or assessors were employed by the several courts as follows.

Punchayets and Assessors.

By Sessions Judge	..	.. in 4 cases
„ Superintendent of Coorg		.. „ 32 „
„ Assistant Superintendent		.. ..
„ Subedars	.. ..	.. .. ..

18. There was one sentence of death passed during the year, but the death warrant has not yet been received; and no one was transported for any period; 97 were sentenced to imprisonment for various periods ranging from 15 days to 2 years, and 13 from 2 to 7 years. There were 554 fined, and 14 persons flogged. The number of persons directed to find surety was 261, of this only one was for good behaviour, and the remainder for the due performance of their contracts. There were 538 persons fined in sums not exceeding 50 Rs. and 14 in sums from 50 to 200 Rs. and 2 in sums from 200 to 1000 Rs.

Nature of Punishments.

19. The degrees of punishment inflicted, as contrasted with those of 1867, were as follows:—

Degrees of Punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	1867.	1868.
Death	0	1
Transported for life...	4	0
Do. for 7 years	0	0
Imprisonment not exceeding 14 years	0	0
Do. „ 7 years	1	0
Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years ...	13	13
Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 2 years ...	39	29
Do. above 15 days and not exceeding 6 months ...	66	44
Do. not exceeding 15 days	32	24
Fined	526	554
Flogged	12	14
Security for good behaviour	3	1
Do. for keeping the peace	0	0
Do. to perform work agreeably to breach of Contract Act...	136	260
Total......	832	940
Deduct double entry as imprisonment and fine ...	...	39
Actual number of prisoners	...	901*

Average of Fines to Cases.

20. The average amount of fine to each case was Rs. 10—14—8; and to each prisoner Rs. 8—14—6, against Rs. 32—2—2 and Rs. 26—7—3 respectively. The large increase of the year previous was chiefly due to a sandalwood fraud case, in which heavy fines had been inflicted.

Fines.

21. The subjoined table will exhibit the distribution of the fines inflicted by the several courts.

No.	COURTS.	1867. Rs.	A.	P.	1868. Rs.	A.	P
1	Superintendent	10,346	4	0	2,174	0	0
1	1st Assistant Superintendent ...	1,057	5	9	933	13	7
1	2nd Do. „	962	5	4	154	8	0
1	Duryaft Cutcherry	161	0	0	0	0	0
6	Subédars	558	0	0	994	0	0
2	Town „	627	4	0	422	13	6
14	Parpattagars	203	0	0	257	0	0
	Total......	13,915	3	1	4,936	3	1

* Includes 6 prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division.

Out of this sum Rs. 3,062—12—9 were recovered by voluntary payment, and Rs. 116—0—11 by distraint, and for Rs. 1,757—5—5, the defaulters are undergoing imprisonment. Rs. 2,105—15—9 were in balance at the close of last year, of which Rs. 446—11—8 were recovered from the prisoners who were then under imprisonment; and for Rs. 1,659—4—1, the defaulters suffered imprisonment in lieu.

Whipping Act.

22. The number of stripes awarded under Act VI of 1864 was as follows:—

	Prisoners.	
	1867.	1868.
10 Stripes	3	5
10 to 20	9	6
20 to 30	0	3
Total......	12	14

Of these, 3 were youths, and 11 adults, who were all whipped in lieu of other punishments.

Duration of Original Cases.

23. The average duration in the disposal of original cases was 4 days to 6 days in 1867, and the longest period occupied in the disposal of any case was 67 days against 90 in 1867. The date of the oldest case pending was 9th December 1868. This result is very creditable to the magistracy.

Bailable and Non bailable Offences.

24. The bailable offences committed during the year amounted to 695, and the non-bailable to 154.

Appeals.

25. There were 12 cases appealed during the year against 26 in 1867, and were disposed of as follows:—

		1867.	1868.
1	Confirmed	4	11
2	Modified	4	0
3	Rejected	11	0
4	Revised	4	1
5	Remanded	1	0
	Total... ..	24	12
	Remaining......	2	0
	Grand Total......	26	12

The result of the appeals is also satisfactory. The percentage of appealed cases to appealable was 3·34 against 4·83 in 1867.

From what Courts.

26. The appeals lay from the following courts.

1	Superintendent's Court	1
1	1st Assistant Superintendent	4
1	2nd " "	0
6	Subédars	6
2	Town Subédars	0
12	Parpattagars	2
	Total......	13

Duration.

27. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of appeal cases was 15, against 19 days in 1867, and the longest period occupied in any case was 24 days, against 52 days in 1867. There were no appeals pending.

Sessions Cases.

28. The Superintendent of Coorg as Sub-sessions Judge disposed of 32 sessions cases against 25 in 1867. There were 29 persons convicted, 23 acquitted, and 1 escaped.

European British Subjects.

29. There were 4 cases of assault and one of vagrancy against British subjects disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace.

Miscellaneous Cases.

30. There were 13,840 miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., received during the year by the several courts, against 16,574 in 1867; of which 13,819 were disposed of, and 21 were pending at the close of the year. This shews a decrease of 2,734.

Distribution of Miscellaneous Papers.

31. These miscellaneous papers were distributed between the several courts as follows:—

No	Courts.		1867.	1868.
1	Superintendent's Court ...	... ...	2,993	2,258
1	1st Assistant Superintendent	... ...	2,313	1,162
1	2nd " "	.. ...	1,042	342
1	Duryaft Cutcherry ...	... ...	162	61
6	Talook Sub:dars ...	... ...	5,836	5,544
2	Town "	... ...	1,411	1,532
13	Parpattagars	... ...	2,817	2,941
		Total......	16,574	13,840

Compensation.

32. Rs. 652—11—11 were recovered and paid to complainants under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against Rs. 852—13—0 in 1867.

Amends to accused.

33. No amends were awarded under Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Confiscations.

34. No property was adjudged as confiscated or forfeited under Section 184 of the Procedure Code.

Insane Persons.

35. There were 2 insane persons found or taken up, one of whom was permitted to leave the jail hospital after 2 months' medical treatment, and the other after a space of a month, quite sound and sensible.

General Remarks.

36. The system of holding half-yearly examinations has been carried out, and the following persons successfully passed the examination in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes.

N. Thirunaraniengar, Judl. Head Munshi, Supt.'s Office.
P. Wuthia, Judicial Munshi, do.
C. Dévia, Parpattagar of Yedanalknád.
G. Bomia, Parpattagar of Mercara Halérinád.
Sidlingé gowda, Parpattagar of Kodli Hóbli.

PART II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

37. Under the Coorg Courts' Act, already alluded to, the civil jurisdiction of the several courts has been modified or changed.

Act XXV 1863.

38. A few Parpattagars have been denoted Naib Subédars and vested with power to try suits for mony due on bond, &c., for rent, for movable property, or value of such property or for damages, when the amount does not exceed Rs. 50 in value. At present only one Parpattagar in each talook has been appointed. These Parpattagars have been selected either to relieve the Subédar at the head quarters from the pressure of petty suits, or because their own courts are established in small commercial marts. The following Parpattagars have been so selected:—

Naib Subédars.

			Talooks.
1 Mercara Halérinád	..	..	Mercara.
2 Padynalknád ..	..	..	Padynalknád.
3 Yedanalknád. ..	..	..	Yedanalknád.
4 Hutgatnád. ..	..	..	Kiggatnád.
5 Yedavanád. ..	..	..	Nanjrajapatna.
6 Kodli Hóbli. ..	..	..	Yélusávirasímé.

39. The other courts are as follows:—

Grades of Courts.

1 Subédar of the 2nd class.
2 Do. „ 1st Class.
3 Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.
4 Do. „ 1st Class.
5 Superintendent.
6 Judicial Commissioner.

40. The Subédar of the 2nd class can try suits of every description, in which the value or amount does not exceed Rs. 100.

Subédar of 2nd Class.

41. The Subédar of the 1st class can similarly try suits, in which the amount does not exceed Rs. 300.

Subédar of 1st Class.

42. The Assistant Superintendents can each try suits, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 3,000 respectively.

Assistant Superintendents.

Superintendent.

43. The court of the Superintendent has power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount; and also appeals from the original decisions of the Subédars and Assistant Superintendents.

Original Suits.

44. There were 5 suits pending of the year previous and 1,171 suits were instituted during the year, making an aggregate of 1,176 suits, against 1,172 suits in 1867. Out of the number of suits for the year, 1,172 were decided, and only 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

Distribution of Suits.

45. The suits were distributed amongst the several courts as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
1 Superintendent's Court.	11	2
1 1st. Assistant Superintendent	8	...
1 2nd " "	...	4
1 Duryaft Cutcherry.	134	80
6 Talook Subédars.	620	626
2 Town. "	383	459
Total......	1,156	1,171
Remaining......	16	5
Grand Total......	1,172	1,176

How adjudged.

46. Out of the 1,168 suits disposed of, 949 or 81·25 per cent were adjudged in favor of plaintiffs, and 54 or 4·62 per cent in favor of defendants, and 165 or 14·13 were otherwise disposed of by dismissal, &c. The percentage of decisions in favor of plaintiffs was 81·25, against 80·81 in 1867. The uncontested cases were disposed of as follows:—

1	Exparte	173
2	By confession	421
3	" compromise	49
4	" arbitration	0
	Total.	643

47. The contested cases were disposed of as follows:—

Contested Cases.

1	In favor of Plaintiff in whole.	227
2	Do in part	79
3	Do Defendants.	54
	Total....	360

The percentage of suits actually decided upon trial was 30·82, against 33·79 in 1867. The average number of days during which each case lasted, both contested and uncontested, was 43 days.

48. The original suits were disposed of by the several courts in the following proportion.

Disposal of Original Suits.

		1867.	1868.
1	By Subédars of 2 Towns	32·82	39·56
2	Do of 6 Talooks	53·35	53·42
3	Do Duryaft Cutcherry	12·37	6·68
4	Do 2nd Assistant Superintendent ...	...	0·17
5	Do 1st " "	0·69	0· 0
6	Do Superintendent	0·77	0·17

The Assistant Superintendents had only jurisdiction during the last month of the year.

49. There are no village or small cause courts in Coorg. The classification of the original suits instituted during the year, as compared with the year previous, is exhibited below :—

Classification of Original Suits.

		1867.	1868.
Money due	On written promise for sum certain (bond debt) ...	659	592
	On unwritten " simple debt	111	158
	On account stated	129	125
	Money paid or received	25	59
	For goods sold	101	71
	For breaches of contract not included in above ...	38	36
Suits for rent		4	10
Suits for personal property or value thereof		47	64
Suits for damages.	For injuries to property	10	4
	For defamation	...	1

	1867.	1868.
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	1	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	7	4
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	2	15
Claims to inheritance { Under Hindu Law	6	8
Claims to inheritance { " Mohamedan Law	2	2
Suits for partition to real property not included in above ...	6	...
Received by transfer, &c.	8	21
Total......	1,156	1,171
In Revenue.		
Suits relating to ejectment	29	1
Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, or destraint, or demand	3	...
Suits to resume land	...	29
Suits not included in above	1	14
Total......	33	44
Grand Total......	1,189	1,215

Percentage of landed and personal properties.

50. The proportion of suits for landed property to personal was 2·52 per cent, against 1·68 in 1867, irrespective of the revenue suits, which would make it 6·11 against 4·60.

Bankers versus Agriculturists.

51. There were 568 actions brought by bankers and traders against agriculturists, against 530 in 1867. This gives a percentage of 48·51 on the total suits of the year, whilst in 1867 it was 45·07.

Value of Property litigated.

52. The total value of property litigated during the year was Rs. 1,04,887-12-3, against Rs. 1,96,280-11-0 in 1867, giving a decrease of Rs. 91,392—14—9. Out of this amount Rs. 78,274—7—8 or 68·33 per cent were decreed in favor of plaintiffs, and Rs. 20,539—10—9 or 17·93 per cent of defendants; Rs. 15,739—6—4 being otherwise disposed of by default, &c. The 4 suits pending at the close of the year involved a sum of Rs. 805—12—11 only.

Average litigated.

53. The average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 98—6—10, against Rs. 173—11—4 in 1867.

The decrease in the amount litigated during the year may be partly due to the enhanced rate at which the value of stamp papers had to be purchased.

Value of Suits.

54. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was classified as follows :—

In Civil Courts.		Sub-Courts.	District Court.
Not exceeding	Rs. 5	44	...
Do.	20	308	...
Do.	100	568	...
Do.	500	218	...
Do.	5,000	28	2
	Total......	1,166	2
In Revenue Courts.			
Not exceeding	Rs. 5	32	...
Do.	20	9	...
Do.	100	8	...
Do.	500	2	...
	Total...	51	...
	Grand Total......	1,217	2

Duration of Original Suits.

55. The average duration in the disposal of original suits was 43 days, against 42 in 1867 and 52 in 1866. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any one suit was 263 days, against 392 in 1867, and 580 in 1866. This result is satisfactory, and bears evidence to the increased exertions of the courts.

Litigation to Population.

56. There was a proportion of one suit to 107 persons, against one to 109 in 1867; and of Rs. 0—14—8 litigated to each person, against Rs. 1—9—5 in the year previous.

Duration of Suits pending.

57. The suits pending at the close of the year showed an average duration of 67 days, against 71 in 1867. The oldest case on the file bore date the 2nd June 1868. There were none of previous year's remaining on the file.

58. The total costs of original suits amounted to Rs. 11,736—14—6, against Rs. 15,519—7—4 in 1867; and the average cost of each suit disposed of during the year was Rs. 10—0—9, against Rs. 13—5—4 in 1867.

Costs of Original Suits.

59. Out of the number of 1,171 suits filed during the year, no less than 1,167 were disposed of during the year. Out of this number 60 were appealed and in 19 cases special appeals were preferred.

Suits of 1868.

60. There were no appeals pending at the close of the previous year, except 8 cases in the revenue courts: 108 appeals were preferred during the year, which were disposed of as follows:—

Appeals.

		1867.	1868.
1	Withdrawn &c., ...	13	14
2	In favor of Appellants in whole	15	17
3	" " " in part	11	13
4	" " Respondents	32	49
5	Remanded	8	5
	Total......	79	98
	Pending......	0	10
	Grand Total......	79	108

61. The average duration of each appeal suit was 29 days against 46 days in 1867. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any appeal was 188 days, against 125 days in 1867 and 238 in 1866.

Average Duration.

62. There were 10 appeals pending at the close of the year, which shewed an average duration of 5 days. The date of the oldest case was 15th December 1868.

Details of Appeals pending.

63. The appealed suits involved a sum of Rs. 27,608, against Rs. 17,653 in 1867. This gave an average of Rs. 260—0—0 and Rs. 223 for each appeal suit respectively, for these 2 years.

Value of Appeals.

64. Adopting the same classification as that laid down for original suits, the relative proportion of appeals under the different heads will be shewn by the sub-joined table:—

Classification of Appeal Suits.

	Nature of Suits.	Decided.		Pending both in Original and Appeal.
		Original.	Appeal.	
1	On written promise for sum certain, bond debt ...	603	28	3
2	On unwritten ,, simple debt	162	21	2
3	On account stated	128	16	0
4	Money paid, or received	59	0	0
5	For goods sold	71	11	0
6	For breaches of contract not included in above ...	36	3	3
7	Suits for rent	10	0	0
8	Suits for personal property or value thereof ...	64	1	1
9	For injuries to property	4	3	1
10	,, Defamation	1	0	0
11	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...	4	5	0
12	Suits connected with religion and caste ...	1	0	0
13	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights...	15	5	3
14	Suits under Hindu Law	8	5	1
15	Suits under Mahomedan Law	2	0	0
	Total......	1,168	98	14
	Revenue.			
	Suits relating to ejectment	2	1	1
	Suits to resume land	42	25	26
	Suits not included in above	7	6	7
	Total......	51	32	34
	Grand Total......	1,219	130	48

65. The relative disposal of the suits, original and appeal, by the several courts is exhibited below :—

Disposal of Suits.

	Courts.	Original Suits.		Appeal.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
1	Superintendent's Court... ...	9	2	32	40
1	1st Assistant Superintendent ...	8	0	0	0
1	2nd ,, ,, ...	0	2	0	2
1	Duryaft Cutcherry Court ...	144	78	47	56
6	Talook Subédars	621	624	0	0
2	Town Subédars	382	462	0	0
	Total......	1,164	1,168	79	98

The increase in the 2 towns, Mahadeopéṭé (Mercara) and Víréjendrapéṭé, would tend to shew either their increased prosperity or the litigious disposition of their inhabitants. It is undoubtedly due to the former cause.

Pauper Suits

66. There were 15 original and 11 appeal pauper suits, in which Rs. 69—0—0 were recovered finally as the value of stamps, out of Rs. 1,926—8—0 remitted on the institution of suits.

Execution of Decrees.

67. There were 1,003 decrees passed during the year and 760 applications for execution were made, inclusive of 3 of the year previous. These were disposed of as follows:—

1	Completely executed	...	359
2	Partially	...	35
3	No execution	Transferred	112
		Withdrawn	248
4	Pending	...	6
		Total......	760

Out of this number, there were 355 cases in which specific performance was enforced. The percentage executed was 99·21 against 99·64 in 1867.

Amount recovered.

68. The total amount recovered through the courts was Rs. 45,219, against Rs. 63,015 in 1867. The percentage to the total amount decreed was 45·51, against 37·79 in 1867. Rs. 2,060—11—8 were realized by sale of immovable, and Rs. 7,139—1—0 of movable property.

Civil Debtors.

69. There were 2 judgment debtors, who suffered incarceration in the civil debtors' jail for periods ranging from 69 to 90 days; on account of sums involving a total of Rs. 353—6—6.

Duration of Execution Cases.

70. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of execution cases was 49, against 52 in 1867.

71. The subjoined statement will shew the number of interpleader suits received during the year.

Interpleader Suits.

	Suits received during the year.	1867.	1868.
1	Superintendent's Court	4	0
1	1st Assistant Superintendent's do	1	0
1	2nd " "	0	0
1	Duryaft Cutcherry Court	15	9
6	Talooks	2	9
2	Towns	5	3
	Total......	27	21

Of these 20 were successful, and one unsuccessful.

72. The subjoined table will exhibit the receipt and disposal of miscellaneous cases, reports, and papers during the year, as contrasted with 1867.

Miscellaneous Cases.

	1867	1868
Pending	12	8
Received	9,347	6,376
Total......	9,359	6,384
Disposed of	9,351	6,373
Remaining	8	11

Distribution of Miscellaneous Papers.

73. These papers were distributed as follows amongst the several courts.

	Courts.	1867.	1868.	Pending.
1	Superintendent's	1,256	1,037	...
1	1st Assistant Superintendent's ...	107	34	...
1	2nd do do ...	...	66	...
1	Duryaft Cutcherry ...	1,227	913	...
6	Talook Subédars	4,537	2,845	3
2	Town Subédars	2,224	1,478	8
	Total......	9,351	6,373	11

Average Duration.

74. The average duration in the disposal of such papers is shewn below:—

	Courts.	Cases.	Petitions.	Other Papers.
1	Superintendent	25 days.	4 day.	3 days.
1	1st Assistant Superintendent ...	...	7 "	5 "
1	2nd " "	...	8 "	1 "
1	Duryaft Cutcherry	4 "	1 "	1 "
6	Talook Sub.'dars	15 "	11 "	3 "
2	Town "	6 "	8 "	2 "
	Average for the Total......	14 "	5 "	2 "

Stamps.

75. The value of stamps sold during the year for judicial purposes was Rs. 28,128—6—0, and in 1867 was Rs. 29,062—0—0, shewing a decrease of Rs. 934 or 3·21 per cent. Besides this sum Rs. 23—11—0 were recovered as the difference in the value of stamps used and those which ought to have been used, and Rs. 337—10—0 as penalties under the provisions of the Stamp Act. Rs. 484 were refunded on account of suits withdrawn, &c.

Registration of Assurances.

76. The several Registration offices were carefully inspected during the past year by the Registrar General, and are now in proper working order. A separate report has to be submitted through the Registrar General, but a brief review of the results of the past year may not be out of place here. Out of a total number of 628 instruments registered, 401 were compulsorily under Section 17 of the Act No. XX of 1866, and 199 were voluntarily, which gives a percentage of 36 to total registration.

The subjoined table will exhibit the nature of the deeds registered in the Registrar's office.

1	Deed of sale or gift of real property	24
2	Deed of mortgage of do	6
3	Leases and conveyances	29
4	Agricultural leases	0
5	Wills	1
6	Authority to adopt	0

7	Betrothal, &c.	0
8	Contracts and sales of moyable property	0
9	Obligations for payment of money	2
10	Receipts for money	0
11	Not included in above	4
	Total ..	66

Collections and Expenditure.

77. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,062—12—0, against Rs. 1,822—0—0 in 1867, giving an increase of Rs. 240—12—0 or 13·17 per cent. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,596-5-10, against Rs. 1,555—5—7 in 1867.

Financial results.

78. In the Registrar's office, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted for the year to Rs. 152—8—0, but the excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 618-14-2 in the Sub-Registrars' offices, which left a net gain to the Government of Rs. 466—6—2, against Rs. 266—10—5. This shews that the department has maintained itself and brought a small profit to the Government. There are no large commercial towns in Coorg, and coffee estates are not often bought and sold. The Coorgs also are too fond of their hereditary lands ever to part with them, so that the mutations of landed property are not frequent. The small progress shewn may therefore be considered satisfactory.

Working of the new Stamp Act.

79. A few remarks on the results of the working of the new Stamp Act may not be out of place here. The results of the year's operations are rather conflicting as to whether the rates of stamp duty are excessive and of a prohibitory nature or not. There was a decrease of Rs. 91,392 in the total amount litigated; but in the year previous, 2 suits in my court against a European had involved Rs. 32,592—0—0. The average amount litigated in each year was Rs. 98—6—10 to Rs. 173—11—4 in the year previous; but the amount litigated compared with the population shewed an increase, being one to 107 and 109 for the years respectively. The value of the appeals again shewed an increase of Rs. 9,955 or 56·38 per cent over the year 1867. As might

be expected with the fall in the value of suits, the realizations from the sale of stamps have also been less by Rs. 934—0—0. The new Act, No. XXVI of 1867, took force from the 1st May 1867, and on comparing the result of the total sales of stamps for the subsequent 20 months, as compared with the sales during the previous 20 months, I find that the sales during the latter period amounted to Rs. 35,862—12—0; whilst the amount realized during the former period rose to Rs. 47,974—0—0. On the whole I would not consider that the duty has proved so excessive as to be prohibitive of just litigation, though in some instances the provisions are hard upon a simple mountain tribe like the Coorgs. Under note (*b*)2 of Section 11 of Schedule B, the duty for petty disputes of right of way, or water, &c., is Rs. 10, a fee often prohibitive in the case of poor ryots.

General Remarks.

80. Adverting to the new Courts' Act, already alluded to, I would remark that the limit of Rs. 100 is too low for a 2nd class Subédar, and might have been made Rs. 200. In such talooks, suitors for sums over Rs. 100, would have to proceed to the 2nd Assistant Superintendent's Court at Mercara, the head quarters of the province. This, especially during the monsoon, will prove both vexatious and expensive, as such a trip would involve expenses of travelling, living, &c., which could not be included in the costs of the suit and would consequently seriously diminish the value of the amount gained. The Act certainly places the remedy in our own hands by allowing all Subédars to be 1st class. The British settlers in the province were most anxious that their suits should be tried by the European Assistant Superintendent, and many claims were kept in abeyance in the hope that such would be allowed by the new Act. It was proposed at first to allow the European Assistant Superintendent to have co-ordinate jurisdiction with the courts of the first instance, but it was finally decided that there should be no interference with the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts. If the European Assistant gained the confidence of the suitors, it would soon become a court of small causes, and natives would probably also forsake the Subédars' courts and elect to have their suits decided by the Assistant Superintendent. I still think, however, that, when both parties to the suit are Europeans, the suit might be brought in the 1st Assistant Superintendent's court, as few

Europeans will go into a court, the language of which is unknown to them and in a country in which there are so few pleaders or vakîls.

PART III—POLICE.

Crimes.

81. The total number of offences reported during the year was 884, involving Rs. 10,558—12—7, against 820 and Rs. 14,989—7—6 in 1867: 849 offences, involving Rs. 5,964—11—4, were detected, and 35 cases, the value of property involved in which was Rs. 4,594—1—3, remained undetected.

Percentage detected.

82. The percentage of detected to total offences reported was 96·04 against 96·1 in 1867; and of undetected to 3·96 against 3·9.

Value of Property stolen.

83. The total value of property reported to have been stolen, or otherwise lost, amounted to Rs. 10,558—12—7, against Rs. 14,989—7—6 in 1867; but only Rs. 8,860—0—11 worth was proved during the enquiries, of which Rs. 4,265—15—8 were recovered.

Percentage of Property.

84. The average value of the property proved to have been lost, was Rs. 12—8—6, and that of property recovered was Rs. 6—5—7, or 50·66 per cent, against 87·7 in 1867.

Detected and undetected Crimes.

85. The relative proportion between discovered and untraced crimes was as follows:—

Crime Return of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868.

Description of Offences.	Reported during the year.		Ascertained to have been not committed.		Detected.		Total.		Undetected.	
	No.	Property.	No.	Property.	No.	Property.	No.	Property.	No.	Property.
Diminishing or altering coin 249 ...	1	... ...	...	... ...	1	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...
Using as genuine counterfeit stamp 262	2	... ...	...	... ...	2	... ...	2	... ...	...	... ...
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury 188	1	... ...	...	... ...	1	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...
Escape from lawful custody 224 ...	2	... ...	...	... ...	2	... ...	2	... ...	...	... ...
Disobeying summons 172 to 176 ...	5	... ...	...	... ...	5	... ...	5	... ...	...	... ...
Public servant negligently suffering prisoners' escape 223	1	... ...	...	... ...	1	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...
False charge of offence 211... ...	4	... ...	...	... ...	4	... ...	4	... ...	...	... ...
Forgery or fraudulently using, possessing forged document 465—469...	5	... ...	...	... ...	5	... ...	5	... ...	...	... ...
Public nuisances under Penal Code 269 to 294	2	... ...	...	... ...	2	... ...	2	... ...	...	... ...
Rioting or unlawful assembly 143 ...	1	... ...	...	... ...	1	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...
Affray 160	4	... ...	...	... ...	4	... ...	4	... ...	...	... ...
Murder (other) 302	3	... ...	...	... ...	3	... ...	3	... ...	...	... ...
Attempt to murder 307	1	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...	1	... ...	...	... ...
Culpable homicide 304	3	... ...	...	... ...	3	... ...	3	... ...	...	... ...

Description of Offences.	Reported during the year.				Ascertained to have been not committed.				Detected.				Total.				Undetected.			
	No.	Property.			No.	Property.			No.	Property.			No.	Property.			No.	Property.		
Causing miscarriage 312	2	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth 318	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt 325—326	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt 323	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs 328.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint 341	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault for use of criminal force 352	234	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation or insult 504.	109	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication 510	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction 363 ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent 498...	5	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Adultery 497	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape 376	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation 500 to 502	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity 395...	1	264	4	0	...	...	...	...	1	264	4	0	1	264	4	0	...	...	..	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon 397	1	115	4	0	...	...	...	...	1	115	4	0	1	115	4	0	...	...	...	...
Extortion 384—389	1	76	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	2	0
House-breaking in order to commit theft 457	2	84	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	84	0	0
Theft 379—380—381	134	7,838	14	9	28	1,239	15	8	75	2,294	7	10	103	3,534	7	6	31	4,304	7	3

Dishonestly receiving stolen property 411 to 414	2	80	7	6	...	...	...	...	2	80	7	6	2	80	7	6	...	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property 403	14	79	0	0	3	16	0	0	11	63	0	0	14	79	0	0	...	...	...	..
Criminal breach of trust 406 to 409	24	1,625	12	4	3	84	12	0	19	1,411	8	4	22	1,496	4	4	2	129	8	0
Cheating 417	4	302	0	0	2	300	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	302	0	0	...	...	...	...
Mischief 426	21	39	0	0	5	...	...	...	14	35	0	0	19	35	0	0	...	...	...	...
Serious mischief by fire 436 ...	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass or house trespass. 447	5	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	...	...	..	5	4	0	0	...	...	...	...
Bad habit or repute. C. P. 296—297	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.. ...	662	10,558	12	7	100	1,694	11	8	477	4,265	15	8	577	596	11	4	35	4,594	1	3
Breach of contract, Act XIII of 1859	189	...	..	.	13	..	...	...	162	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Stamp Act X of 1862 ...	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. Municipalities	30	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abkari	1	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	1	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	222	...	.	.	13	..	.	..	195	.	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total......	884	10,558	12	7	113	1,694	11	8	672	4,265	15	8	785	5,960	11	4	35	4,594	1	3
Permitted to be withdrawn, or struck off, &c...													64	4	0	0				
													849	5,964	11	4				

86. All the 3 cases of murder, and 1 out of 3 cases of culpable homicide, were committed to the sessions; one was dismissed for want of evidence, and one was pending for trial, as the Chemical Examiner had not submitted his report regarding the analysis of the poison forwarded to him.

Review of Cases.

87. There was one case of robbery and one of dacoity, against 2 in 1867. The cases of dacoity generally occur along the frontier towards Mysore, and I have always been of opinion that they were committed by gangs from that province. The case during the past year has confirmed me in that opinion One of the gangs visited twice the matt, which was robbed, on the pretence of passing by on some business; and on the second occasion, whilst conversing with the head of the matt, after the evening meal in the verandah, he called out a name in a loud voice and a gange rushed in at once and robbed the matt. The potail accidentally found out that the man did not bear the name he had given and that he resided in another part of Mysore. The Subédar K. Ponnapa, promptly crossed the frontier and had the man's house searched, which resulted in the recovery of a portion of the property and the conviction of 3 of the gang.

Robbery and Dacoity.

88. The number of accidental deaths and suicides was 25 and 10 respectively, against 32 and 8 in the year previous. There were no persons killed by wild beasts, and 120 wild beasts were killed during the year, against 175 in 1867. The number of deaths amongst travellers and pauper residents was 99, against 129 in 1867.

Accidental Deaths.

89. There were 102 houses accidentally destroyed by fire, and one life was lost. The value of property destroyed amounted to Rs. 21,072—15—9, against Rs. 5,215—15—6 in the year previous. There were 14 houses burnt accidentally in the town of Vírájapété, and Rs. 13,266—8—0 worth of property was lost.

Houses burnt.

90. The jamma ryots of Coorg still continue to discharge the duties of a feudal Police; and for such a wooded and mountainous tract no better body of men could be found. The only regular

General Remarks.

Police are a few men in the towns of Mercara and Vírájapéțé, whom I designated last year as the most miserable specimens of their class. When common coolies can earn 7 to 9 Rs. a month in Coorg, it is impossible to procure efficient men on 6 Rs. The Judicial Commissioner considered it was essential that their rate of pay should be raised; and the requisite proposition statements are being submitted to the Government.

PART IV—JAIL.

Sudder Jail.

91. The site selected for the Sudder Jail proved, on experience, to be unhealthy. It had been selected chiefly with the view of adapting the buildings, formerly used by the sappers as their workshops, to the requirements of the new system of jail construction; but another building in their vicinity, and subject to the same influences of malaria, was found so unhealthy as to lead to a re-consideration, which has led to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and to the Commissioner finally approving of the site originally selected in a more elevated part of the plateau. An estimate for Rs. 72,745—0—0 has been passed for the new jail; and the Executive Engineer is actively collecting the requisite materials: but, as the new jail will not be finished in all probability for 2 years, a few temporary wards are requisite to separate civil debtors, youths, &c. from others. These have been sanctioned.

Number of Prisoners.

92. There were 87 prisoners in the Sudder Jail on the 1st January 1868, and 214 were received during the year, making an aggregate of 331; whilst in 1867 the aggregate was 465.

Crimes.

93. The nature of the crimes, for which the prisoners have been sentenced, is exhibited by the subjoined tables:—

Against Public Justice.

Counterfeiting coin.	Giving false evidence.	Fabricating do.	Forgery.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	1	2	5	0	9

Against the Person.

Defamation of Character.	Poison.	Culpable Homicide.	Hurt by dangerous weapons.	Hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Adultery.	Total.
2	1	5	5	0	2	3	18

Against Property.

Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking to commit theft.	Breach of Trust.	Other than theft.	Ordinary.	Criminal breach of Trust.	Theft of Cattle.	Total.
6	1	20	2	3	3	14	2	51

Other Crimes not included in above.

Breach of Contract.	Secret disposal of child-birth.	Total.
6	3	9

Statistics of Convicts.

94. There were 77 male and 7 female convicts, of whom the majority (46) were from 20 to 30 years of age, and 20 from 30 to 40, and 6 from 40 to 50. There was only one above 50 years, and 11 were under 20 years. Of these again, 5 were second convictions, and one was a third conviction, and there were 20 who could read and write, and 3 were well educated. The previous trades and professions of these convicts were as follows :—

Agriculturists	31
Laborers	32
Carpenters	3
Masons	2
Workers in Metals	0
Shop-keepers	7
Writers	2
Goldsmiths	2
Cooks	2
Dhobís	2
Watchmaker	1
Total......	84

There were 19 bachelors, and 10 widowers. Among the married, there were 47 with one wife, and 6 with two wives, and 10 had children not exceeding 3, and 10 had more than 3 children.

95. Among these convicts, there were only 10 Coorgs, the rest being Mahomedan (14) and Hindoo (45) settlers. The average height of the Coorgs was $5\frac{1}{3}$ feet, and that of other races $5\frac{1}{4}$. The average weight of the Coorg was 120 lbs, against 111 of other races.

Castes and Races.

96. Inclusive of 5 patients in hospital on the opening of the year, there were 146 during the year, against 158 in the year previous. The causes of admission were :—

Sickness.

Diseases.	1867.	1868.
Fever	69	41
Dysentery	40	22
Cholera	0	0
Diarrhœa	11	24
Smallpox	0	0
Other diseases	34	54
Total......	152	141

Out of these, 133 were cured, and 5 died; 8 were in hospital at the close of the year.

97. The deaths during the year were 5 against 6 in 1867, and the causes were as follows :—

Deaths.

Diseases.	1867.	1868.
Diarrhœa...	1	4
Pneumonia	0	1
Dysentery	3	0
Other diseases	2	0
Total......	6	5

98. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jail during the year was 331, admissions into hospital 146 or 44·1 per cent, against 32·6 per cent in 1867, being an increase of 12·4 per cent. The percentage of mortality to the prison population was 1·51, against 1·28 in the year previous. The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 83·72, against 94·74 of the year previous. The percentage of mortality calculated on the daily average strength was 5·94, against 6·33 in the year previous.

Percentage of Mortality.

99. The actual cost of maintaining the prisoners in all jails amounted to Rs. 9,151—1—2, against Rs. 9,891—3—6 in 1867; and the average cost of a prisoner per diem in the Sudder Jail was as follows:—

Cost.

Items.	1867.			1868.		
Feeding	0	1	8	0	1	6
Guarding	0	0	10	0	0	11
Establishment	0	1	4	0	1	7
Clothing	0	0	2	0	0	1
Hospital charges	0	0	$\frac{1}{25}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
Contingencies	0	0	5	0	0	6
Additions and Repairs to Buildings ...	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total......	0	4	$6\frac{1}{25}$	0	4	$8\frac{1}{10}$

100. The Commissioner during his late tour, considered that the scale of diet should be assimilated to that in use at the Central Jail at Bangalore.

Diet.

101. The administrative charge of the jail has been vested in the medical officer, and Doctor J. P. Nash, as Civil Surgeon, took over charge of the jail from the 1st Assistant Superintendent in the month of September 1868 last, I would beg to leave the rest of the report in his hands.

Jail placed in charge of Medical Officer.

102. "The prisoners are chiefly employed in repairing roads "and Government buildings, but the delicate "and sickly are confined to intramural labour, which consists in printing, weaving, "carpentering, making earthern vessels, baskets &c.,

Labor and Employment.

103. "Four men are employed in the garden, from which "a considerable amount of fresh vegetables "is obtained, and to this I attribute in a "great measure the improved state of health "of the prisoners. *

Jail Garden.

104. "The water for drinking and cooking purposes is brought "from a distance, as that procurable in the "vicinity of the jail is impure and apt "to produce disease.

Water.

105. "Each prisoner is provided with two suits of clothes con-"sisting of a jacket and páyijáma or cheddi "and a skull cap, also with 2 cumblies, one of "the latter being generally worn during the "day round the waist with the end thrown over the head or left "shoulder.

Clothing.

106. "The prisoners are paraded for inspection once a week, "and enquired if they have any complaints "to make of those in authority over them, or "amongst themselves.

Inspection.

107. "The dry earth system of conservancy is adopted, and "the poudrette removed to the jail garden, "or to a coffee planter's estate at some dis-"tance from the jail."

Conservancy.

N. B. This is opposed to the results given in para 98.

108. There were 724 persons confined in the talook jails during the year, against 710 in 1867. There were 8 such lock-ups, and the number in each is shewn below :—

Talook Jails.

		No. of Persons.
1	Mercara Talook Jail	143
2	Padinalknád Talook Jail	60
3	Yedanalknád Talook Jail	48
4	Kiggatnád Talook Jail	6
5	Nanjarajpatna Talook Jail	23
6	Yélusávirasímé Talook Jail	131
7	Mahadeopété	262
8	Virájendrapété	51
	Total......	724

109. In conclusion I would venture to hope that the results of the judicial administration of this province will shew that we have one and all done our best in carrying out the several branches of administration entrusted to us. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, who worked well and ably for 8 months of the year; and to Captain H. De Lousada, who succeeded him and who has done well all the work that has fallen to his lot. Mr. C. Subbia, my Coorg Assistant, passed the requisite examination, and has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate. He has discharged his duties as usual to my satisfaction.

Conclusion.

I would also place on record the services of Mr. Kolwandra Karriappa, who was the last Moktasur of the Duryaft cutcherry. He was the leading scholar in the Government Central School, and by his superior intelligence and industry rose in 11 years to be the last Moktasur of the Duryaft cutcherry. My special thanks are also due to Mr. H. Shamanna, the Judicial Sheristadar of my court, for the zealous and painstaking manner, in which he has watched over all the details of the administration in his department.

CAMP NALKNAD,
9th February 1869.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

General No. 115 } 1869–70.
" " 20 }

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED NANDIDROOG, 14*th May* 1869.

To

The Acting Registrar General of Assurances, Coorg,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the following remarks on the report on the operations of the Registration Department in Coorg for the year 1868, submitted with your letter No. 230 of the 10th instant.

2. The results of the year are, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, fairly satisfactory. It is observed, however, that optional registration is not much in favor in the hill talooks of Coorg, the increase shewn in your para 5 being only perceptible in the Nanjarajpatna and Yélusávirasímé Talooks. The financial results likewise are not very encouraging, and it is a question whether the expenditure should not be reduced rather than an experimental revision made in the scale of fees as recommended in your paras 11 and 12. If an alteration in the scale is deemed advisable out of consideration for the requirements of the poorer classes, the Chief Commissioner approves of its being made, but not on the financial results of a single year's registration, which can afford no safe criterion.

3. The Chief Commissioner does not think it is necessary at present to advocate any change in the existing scale of remuneration to Sub-Registrars.

4. From para 15 of your letter, it appears that the supervision of the District Registrar has scarcely been sufficiently stringent. Close and constant scrutiny is, I am directed to add, absolutely necessary in Coorg, where the risk of mistakes occurring is great.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 230.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 10*th May* 1869.

From

The Acting Registrar General of Assurances, Coorg,
Bangalore.

To

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
for the Affairs of Coorg.

SIR,

In submitting for the Chief Commissioner's information, the enclosed *report from the Superintendent of Coorg on the operations of the Registration Department in that district for the year 1868, I have the honor to offer the following observations and statistics in elucidation of the subject.

*To be obligingly returned.

2. The subjoined summary exhibits the nature and extent of the work performed in 1868, contrasted with the three previous years. The Registration Law was introduced into Coorg from 3rd June 1865, but can hardly be said to have come into operation till the end of September of that year, when the first registration took place.

	1868.	1867.	1866.	Three months in 1865.
Original Registrations.				
1. Compulsory Registration under Section 17, relating to immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	401	365	414 96 318	Deduct old documents. 52
2. Voluntary Registration under Section 18, relating to immovable property under 100 Rs. value	199	161	144	18
Bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous documents not relating to real property ...	27	68	88	111
Total......	627	594	550	181

	1868.	1867.	1866.	Three months in 1865.
3. Registered on payment of penalty under Section 24	5	...	...	..
4. Specially registered do. 52	2	4	3	...
5. Registered under orders from the District Registrars on appeal under Section 83.	...	...	1	...
6. Do. do. Court do. 84 ...	...	...	1	...
7. Sealed covers deposited under Section 41 ...	...	...	1	...
8. Do. withdrawn do. 45 ...	...	...	...	...
9. Registration of Wills do. 46 ...	1	...	...	...
10. Sealed covers opened do. 46 ...	...	...	...	...
11. Original memoranda of decrees sent by Courts to Registrar under Section 42.	71	125	...	...
12. Copies of do. sent by Registrar to Sub-Registrar and filed under Section 75...	74	107	...	...
13. Memoranda of Decrees filed under Section 41...	10	21	...	...
14. Translations filed do. 19	...	...	...	...
15. Searches made	4	2	...	...
16. Copies and extracts made and granted	6	3	...	...
17. Powers of Attorney — Special	14	109	149	...
18. Powers of Attorney — General	2	33	11	...
19. Attendances at private residences by — Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person.	1	...	...	...
Persons deputed under a commission ...	1	1	...	...
20. Orders of refusal to register under Section 82...	3	27	...	...
21. Appeals from orders of refusal to register .	...	...	2	...
22. Orders directing registration on appeal under Section 83...	...	...	...	...
23. Do. of refusal to direct registration under Section 83	...	...	...	...
24. Copies of Documents forwarded under Sections 72, 73, 74 and 78	63	76	...	...
26. Do. do. filed do. do. ...	65	68	...	...
26. Summonses issued	29	45	...	...
27. Receipts of the Department	2062 12 0	1822 0 0	1349 12 0	270 8 0
28. Charges	2166 4 10	1555 5 7	1843 15 2	498 13 1

Compulsory Registration.

3. It will be observed that, deducting 96 old documents estimated as part of the work of 1866, the returns of the year 1867 indicate an increase of 15 per cent, and those of 1868 an increase of 26

per cent over 1866, but only 10 per cent over 1867. The progress though small, is however satisfactory, having regard to the fact that the drought and distress which prevailed in the surrounding districts in the years 1866 and 1867, and was partially felt in Coorg, may have influenced the registration returns of those years abnormally, giving rise to transactions in property, which from the known attachment of the Coorgs to their hereditary lands, may not have occurred under ordinary circumstances.

Optional registration.

4. So far as it relates to real property under the value of Rs. 100, the progress of optional registrations is very satisfactory, the registrations in 1867 being only 11 per cent more than the previous year, while those of 1868 are nearly 24 per cent—a result which would imply that the benefits conferred by registration on transactions relating to small landed properties are beginning to be more generally sought.

5. The decline in bonds, contracts, and other documents relating to other than real property, may be partly ascribed to the depressed condition of the coffee-planting interest. The compulsory and optional registration performed in each office during the three years was as follows :—

	Compulsory Registration.				Optional Registration.			
	1868.	1867	1866.	1865	1868	1867	1866.	1865
Coorg Registry Office ...	61	44			4	25		
Mercara Sub-Registry Office..	136	146			51	80		
Padynalknád Do.	45	41			21	17		
Yedanalknád Do.	83	91	318	52	24	36	232	129
Kiggatnád Do.	4	3			2	5		
Nanjarajpatna Do.	27	20			46	19		
Yelusávirasímé Do.	45	20			78	47		
Total Number...	401	365	318	52	226	229	232	129

6. Memoranda of decrees were not issued by the courts in Coorg till receipt of the Judicial Commissioner's circular instructions of April 1867, in which year it appears that a large number of decrees passed in previous years were issued to the Registration Department. This would account for the comparatively large number registered in the year 1867.*

Memoranda of Decrees.

7. The decline in powers of attorney cannot easily be explained, unless the larger exhibits of 1866 and 1867 be attributed, as in Mysore, to the prevailing supposition, that powers of attorney of every kind needed attestation under the Act.

Powers of Attorney.

8. Shew a satisfactory diminution. The fluctuations in the number of copies of documents forwarded by the Registering officers to each other for record may be accidental. The decrease in the number of summonses issued is a favorable symptom.

Orders of refusal to register Copies of Documents issued and filed.

Summons issued.

9. The documents of other classes enumerated in the foregoing summary of para 2 are too few to warrant any general conclusions.

Other classes of Documents.

10. The financial result of the year 1868 is a deficit of Rs. 102—4—10. Although the fees shew an improved income, the charges shew a larger increase of expenditure, but they included some special items, namely—cost of chests for keeping records supplied to Sub-Registrars, Rs. 90—0—0, and the travelling charges (Rs. 146) of the Registrar General during his first tour of inspection, which was necessarily prolonged. Excluding these and other charges of the Registrar General's office amounting to Rs. 240—0—0 there is a small surplus as observed by the Superintendent of Coorg; but it should be borne in mind that Coorg takes as yet no share of the Mysore Regis-

Financial Results.

*The Judicial Commissioner states that the number of decrees relating to immovable property passed by the civil courts in 1861 was 31.

trar General's allowance, a ninth of which or about Rs. 240 per annum ought to be defrayed from the local receipts.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts by fees	..	1,930	12	0
Do by penalty	..	132	0	0
Total Rs.		2,062	12	0
Add sale proceeds of 5 old copies of Registration Act...	..	1	4	0
Grand Total Rs..		2,064	0	0

Deduct

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Registrar General's Establishment for Coorg	420	0	0			
District Registrar's personal allowance ..	600	0	0			
Do. Establishment allowance at Rs. 36 0 0	432	0	0			
Commission to Sub-Registrars on their collections	399	4	10			
Office contingencies, including chests for Sub-Registrars, Rs. 169 0 0; Travelling charges of Registrar General and Establishment, Rs. 146 0 0 ..	315	0	0			
Total Rs.				2,166	4	10
Balance against the Department.				102	4	10

Scale of Fees leviable from the Public.

11. Having regard to this deficit, any reduction in the scale of fees levied from the public may seem inadvisable, but looking to the falling off in optional registration noticed in para 5, I would advocate the substitution of a percentage fee of 1 per cent rising from a minimum of 8 as. according to the rule in force prior to 1st July 1867, in lieu of a uniform fee of 1 rupee for documents of all values up to 100 Rs. It is true that transactions of such values relating to real property shew a marked increase as pointed out in para 4, but the uniform rate must, I apprehend, in many cases, preclude registration among the poorer classes. The alteration I have suggested would probably encourage the registration of small transactions not only in real, but also those relating to other property, and tend to enhance the receipts of the department, as well as the fees paid to the Sub-Registrars on whom the work would devolve.

12. I would further, under the circumstances of the case, suggest an amendment as follows in the scale of fees for documents of

higher value than Rs. 100, which will obviate the existing disparities between the fees imposed on documents of the minimum and maximum values of each rate.*

Present scale.				Proposed scale.
From Rs. 1 to 100, containing not more than 300 words..	1	0	0	From 1 to 100 Rs. at the rate of 1 per cent, provided that the document does not contain more than 300 words and that not less than 8 As. is charged for any document.
From Rs. 101 to 1,000, containing not more than 600 words...	2	0	0	
From Rs. 1001 to 5,000 containing not more than 1,000 words...	3	0	0	
For every additional Rs. 1,000 or part thereof 8 As., and for words in excess at the rate of 4 As. per every 100 words.				

	Rs.	As.	P.
From 101 to 500	1	8	0
„ 501 to 1,000	2	0	0
„ 1,001 to 2,000	3	0	0
„ 2,001 to 3,000	4	0	0
„ 3,001 to 5,000	5	0	0

For every additional 1,000 Rs. or part thereof 8 As., and words exceeding 300 at the rate of 4 As. per 100 words.

13. The average fee on the registration of a document, including all classes except memoranda of decrees in 1866, was Rs. 2—0—0. In 1867 when the present scale came into force it was Rs. 2—8—11, and in 1868 Rs. 2—9—0; on optional documents, it was Rs. 1—0—5 in 1868.

14. The Superintendent animadverts on the existing scale of remuneration for Sub-Registrars, namely, 40 per cent of the fees realized, which was introduced with the sanction of the Supreme Government from January 1868, in lieu of the scale as per *margin. Viewed as a monthly average only, the remuneration does seem trifling, but it appears to have been overlooked that the work is of an occasional character, and amounts in the largest office to only 15 documents per mensem. From the following figures it will be seen that the Sub-Registrars' commission has been less in 1868, under the new scale, than it was before, but a return to the old scale appears to me very inadvisable, not only as the rule which allowed the Sub-Registrars to take all the fees collected when they did not exceed Rs. 10 in a month, was liable

Sub-Registrars' Commission.

OLD SCALE.
Collection under Rs. 10 whole
Do. Rs. 10 to 30 10 Rs.
Do. exceeding 30 Rs. 15 do.

to abuse, but because their receipts were in all cases. limited to Rs. 15 per month, however numerous the registrations or however large the fees collected, a restriction which must have tended to discourage registration. The present rate of 40 per cent on all collections is calculated to have a contrary effect, and is obviously more equitable to the Sub-Registrars, as their commission now depends on the amount of work performed.

Names of Offices.	No. of Documents registered.		Amount of Fees collected.						Sub-Registrars Commission.						Average Commission on a Document.					
	1867	1868	1867.			1868.			1867.			1868.			1867.			1868.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Mercara ..	226	187	413	12	0	357	0	0	165	0	0	139	13	4	0	11	8	0	12	5
Padynalknád ..	58	66	116	4	0	147	0	0	72	8	0	58	12	7	1	4	0	0	14	3
Yeddanalknàd ..	127	107	261	0	0	213	12	0	118	0	0	81	15	1	0	14	10	0	12	3
Kiggatnád ..	8	6	19	0	0	30	8	0	19	0	0	12	3	0	2	6	0	2	0	6
Yélusávirasímó.	67	123	96	0	0	171	12	0	81	0	0	64	14	0	1	3	4	0	9	5
Nanjarajpaṭṇa.	39	73	56	8	0	104	4	0	49	8	0	41	10	10	1	4	4	0	9	2

Inspection and other Details.

15. The Registrar General, Mr. L. Ricketts, inspected all the Registration offices in Coorg in the month of May 1868, and issued detailed instructions for their future guidance. The District Registrar has subsequently inspected 3 Sub-Registry offices pursuant to a memo of directions with which I furnished him in common with the Registrars in Mysore. With the aid of this memo and the Registration Manual, which contains the Act and the subsidiary rules in extenso, such inspections will be facilitated, and I trust that the District Registrar will see the necessity of repeating them not only during his periodical tours, but whenever the work of a Sub-Registry office, as shewn by its index sheets, may appear to be deteriorating, when the books may be sent for at a convenient time and critically examined in his office. Past experience shews that such supervision is absolutely necessary, for although there is some improvement in the work of the Coorg Sub-Registry offices, the errors and informalities which still come under the observation of this office in the examination of their

returns, would indicate that they are not scrutinized as closely as they ought to be in the District office.

District Registrar's Duties.

16. The Registrar has been recently instructed to confine his original registrations, which numbered 65 in 1868 against 69 in 1867, to those cases only where parties to a document can shew good cause for not proceeding to the sub-district or talook where the property is situated, and in the books of which it ought to be originally registered according to the intention of the Act, or where in consequence of the Sub-Registrar's ignorance of the language in which the instrument is written and the inability of the parties to furnish him with a true translation, they desire registration at head quarters. By a strict adherence to these conditions, the District Registrar's work will properly be curtailed, and his establishment enabled to devote more time to the supervision of his subordinates.

Index Books.

17. Arrangements have been made for rewriting in the Registrar's office from the Sub-Registrar's index sheets, complete indices, nominal and descriptive for the year 1867, in alphabetical order, and in two books, which will be verified by comparison with the rectified sheets in this office.

Appendices.

18. With this report the following statements are submitted:—

I. Shewing the number and class of documents registered in each Registry office in 1868.

II. Shewing the receipts and charges of the department.

I have, &c.,

H. Hudson,
Ag. Registrar Genl. of Assurances.

PART II.

REPORT ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

SECTION II.

REVENUE

PART I—LAND REVENUE.

Introduction.

1. In former years the Superintendent of Coorg ruled over a gallant but simple minded race of mountaineers, and, with the exception of the duties connected with the Regiment stationed at Mercara, had scarcely anything to do but collect the assessment on wet and dry lands, and the revenue derived from the abkari, sandalwood, and cardamom forests; but the introduction of British wealth, skill and enterprise in the carrying out of coffee cultivation has wrought a great change, and progressive civilization, ever attendant on British settlements, has brought with it the usual large increase of work in all departments. The great object now is to prevent the gallant race of Coorgs from deteriorating, and to try and train them up to that ideal standard, at which the British Government ever aims.

Increase from Coffee.

2. The extension of coffee cultivation has naturally tended also to a large increase to the revenue. I shewed in last year's report that coffee cultivation had brought in 10 villages alone an increase of Rs. 29,094; whilst the former land revenue of those villages stood at Rs. 6,195 only. Taking the same villages this year, it will be seen that the latter has slightly decreased, whilst the former has increased by Rs. 3,781.

Villages.	Land Revenue.			Coffee Assessment.		
1 Kurnungherry	379	13	4	4,457	3	8
2 Gaulibidu	294	6	9	7,365	12	1
3 Hemmathalu	66	11	7	994	3	0
4 Kadagadalu	257	6	8	998	7	0
5 Maddé	635	6	6	4,565	9	5
6 Heggala	625	13	0	3,534	10	9
7 Argy	1,368	4	3	2,276	6	6
8 Kedamuluru	987	12	2	4,509	5	5
9 Hosur	676	8	8	1,824	2	3
10 Puliery	723	8	11	2,349	10	9
Total......	6,015	11	10	32,875	6	5

3. The ordinary land revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,48,733-5-1 against Rs. 2,63,931-1-11 in 1867—68, giving a decrease of Rs. 15,197—12—10. But as before the formation of a separate Forest Department, the forest revenues used to be classed under the head of land revenue, it will be necessary from this year to shew the land revenue separately. It amounted to Rs.1,68,108-3-1, against Rs. 1,74,091—10—8 in 1867—68, shewing a decrease of Rs. 5,983—7—7, whilst the forest revenue amounted to Rs, 80,625—2—0, against Rs. 89,839—7—3 in the year previous. The decrease was due to a more economical working of our sandal ranges and a less sale of that wood.

Ordinary Land Revenue.

4. The tax on the coffee estates is progressive, and amounted for the year under review on the estates actually brought under assessment to Rs. 91,251-12-5, against Rs. 65,998—0—4 in 1867—68. The surveyed area and approximate areas under coffee cultivation give a return of 85,680 acres, which at the maximum rate of 2 Rs. an acre will yield an increase of Rs. 1,71,360 to the revenues from an item of cultivation previously unknown in the province.

Coffee Assessment.

5. The regular land revenue stood at Rs. 1,68,108—3—1, against Rs. 1,74,091—10—8 in the year previous, shewing a decrease of Rs. 5,983—7—7.

Regular Land Revenue.

The addition of the coffee assessment raised the amount to Rs. 2,65,761—6—3, against Rs. 2,40,089—11—0, or 10·69 less than that of the year under review.

Proportion of Coffee Tax between Europeans & Natives.

6. The proportion of coffee tax payable for the year by Europeans and natives was Rs. 55,256—7—6 and Rs. 35,995—4—11 respectively, against Rs. 40,735—12—7 and Rs. 25,262—3—9 in the previous year.

The following statement shews the excess of assessment recoverable between estimated and surveyed areas for 1867—68, and three previous years. Under the head of survey, the results of the survey operations, shewing in how many estates the surveyed area exceeded the estimated area and *vice versa* will be exhibited.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For 1864—65	469	15	0
„ 1865—66	622	13	0
„ 1866—67	2,019	3	5
„ 1867—68	3,289	7	4
Total Rs......	6,401	6	9

Statement of survey charges recoverable from the proprietors of estates.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1	Mercara Talook	4,178	3	0
2	Padynalknád „	671	13	0
3	Yedanalknád „	3,044	11	0
4	Kiggatnád „	1,478	2	10
5	Nanjarajpatna „	1,598	3	0
6	Yélusávirasímé „	124	3	0
	Total Rs......	11,095	3	10

Net amount realized under the head of Coffee.

7. The following three items shew the net demand under the head of coffee:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Coffee assessment	91,251	12	5
Difference between estimated and surveyed area ...	6,401	6	9
Survey charges	11,095	3	10
Total Rs......	1,08,748	7	0

The balances of previous years are not included in the above.

L

8. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,64,867—14—1 of previous years, and the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 5,08,143—2—10, making an aggregate of Rs. 6,73,011—0—11, against Rs. 6,07,419—8—1 in 1867—68. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,63,284—12—7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,10,626—4—4 at the close of the year, but of this sum Rs. 45,200—0—0 were recovered in April, and Rs. 19,195—7—8 up to the 22nd May 1869, leaving Rs. 46,230—12—8 still to be collected.

Demand, Collection, and Balance.

9. As pointed out in last year's report, the alterations in the financial year has caused the last khists, or instalments of the land revenue, to become payable after the year closes. This must always tend to an outstanding balance more or less existing each year; though measures have been adopted to collect, as far as possible, the rents of the year within the year.

Balance.

10. The distribution of the ordinary land revenue, exclusive of the coffee tax, over the various talooks of the province, is exhibited by the subjoined statement.

Distribution of Land Revenue.

No	Talooks.	No. of Villages.	1867—68.			1868—69.			Decrease.		
			Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.
1	Mercara Talook...	57	23,376	4	10	23,009	1	5	367	3	5
2	Padnalknád „	55	23,799	11	0	23,731	14	5	67	12	7
3	Yedaynalknád „	49	43,471	6	8	42,421	13	0	1,049	9	8
4	Kiggatnád „	63	43,650	6	9	43,805	1	7	...	...	...
5	Nanjarajpatna „	115	20,949	14	9	20,704	7	5	445	7	2
6	Yélusávirasímé „	168	26,909	7	10	26,778	12	0	130	11	10
	Total......	507	1,82,157	3	8	1,80,451	1	10	1,860	12	8
								Deduct Increase...	154	10	10
								Net Decrease......	1,706	1	10

The above includes the remissions.

11. The subjoined details will shew the actual causes of increase and decrease, as well as the remission shewn in the foregoing statement.

Explanation of Decrease.

		1868—69.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Increase.	1 Tax on Jamma lands	517	13	0
	2 Waste land brought under cultivation ...	39	4	2
	3 Progressive assessment on waste lands ...	1,363	8	9
	Total......	1,920	9	11

12. The increase of waste land brought under cultivation was chiefly in the Talooks of Yedanalknád, Kiggatnád and Mercara.

		1868—69.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Decrease.	1 Land left uncultivated	1,353	1	11
	2 Sagoo lands converted into Jamma ...	631	0	0
	3 Decrease in Dhooly Paddy	1,444	10	6
	4 „ House Tax...	14	14	9
	5 Remission on account of failure of crops ...	1,090	0	0
	6 Potails' Pay, &c.	3,370	6	4
	Total......	7,904	1	6
	Deduct Increase......	1,920	9	11
	Net Decrease......	5,983	7	7

13. The decrease under the 1st and 3rd items was due to the failure of rains, and to the reduced rates of the price of the dhooly paddy.

The increase under the 6th item is due to an enhanced rate of remuneration allowed to the potails of villages, during the past year, and will be treated of at the end of this section.

14. The distribution of coffee assessment over the several talooks, in contrast with that of the year previous, was as follows :—

Distribution of Coffee Assessment.

	1867—68.			1868—69.		
1. Mercara Talook	25,384	2	11	26,529	6	10
2. Padynalknád „	10,021	9	2	20,694	9	10
3. Yedanalknád „	19,380	10	6	22,629	3	0
4. Kiggatnád „	6,624	12	6	14,171	12	10
5. Nanjarajpatna „	3,800	1	3	6,239	2	5
6. Yélusávirasímé „	484	12	0	987	9	6
Total Rs......	65,698	0	4	91,251	12	5

Forests.

15. The receipts under the head of forests are not now shown under the head of land revenue.

Wet lands.

16. The revenue derived from the wet lands of the province contrasted with that of the previous year will be shewn by the subjoined table.

No.	Tenures.	1867—68 Assessment.			1868—69. Assessment.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Jamma	49,209	2	7	49,707	4	4
2	Sagoo	89,921	13	1	89,026	14	10
3	Inam	11,398	7	3	11,323	7	3
4	Oombli	6,787	4	1	6,818	15	1
5	Jódi	6,301	15	9	6,259	4	2
	Total Rs......	1,63,618	10	9	1,63,735	13	8

The decrease under the head of inam and jódi is due to the lands coming under sagoo tenure.

Dry lands.

17. The assessment on dry lands was as follows:—

No.	Talooks.	Jamma.	Sagoo.	Garden.			Field or Thundu.		
1	Mercara Talook ...	...	...	...	...	...	97	0	8
2	Padynalknád „ ...	...	...	455	11	8	...	...	...
3	Yedanalknád „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	2
4	Kiggatnád „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Nanjarajpatna „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	7,647	6	3
6	Yélusávirasímé „ ...	..	...	...	...	...	1,318	8	6
	Total......	...	...	455	11	8	9,072	8	7

In 1867—68, the revenue derived from gardens and fields was respectively Rs. 453—15—0 and Rs. 9,122—11—6.

18. Rs. 19,110—7—2 were realized as land revenue paid in kind, against Rs. 20,555—1—3 in 1867—68. It was pointed out in last year's report that the dhooly paddy tax rendered an otherwise permanent assessment to be of a fluctuating nature, and that the ryots felt the burden of carrying the grain up to Mercara for the use of the jail; and the Government was pleased to direct it to be collected in money.

Revenue in kind.

19. The decrease was due to the reduced rate of the price of the dhooly paddy, owing to the prices of the past five years, having been taken to calculate an average rate for the ensuing 5 years.

Dhooly Paddy Tax.

20. The sum realized by the sale of Government lands for coffee cultivation was Rs. 1,328—1—3, against Rs. 4,067—4—0. The decrease is due to the state of money market and the depression caused by the ravages of the borer.

Sale of Government lands.

21. The amount realized under the head of miscellaneous was Rs. 14,099-6-5, against Rs. 5,800-2-7, giving an increase of Rs. 8,299-3-10 as follows :—

Miscellaneous.

	1867—68.			1868—69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Nuzerkanikay fees	1486	8	0	1,430	4	0	0	0	0	56	4	0
Gutty fees	80	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Water Tax	14	9	4	14	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial receipts... ...	1,808	2	7	8,937	3	5	7,129	0	10	0	0	0
Jail proceeds	603	14	0	413	15	10	0	0	0	289	14	2
Ferry Tax	587	12	0	528	9	4	0	0	0	59	2	8
Market fees	800	7	7	2,172	13	8	1,372	6	1	0	0	0
Sundries	418	13	1	525	14	10	107	1	9	0	0	0
Total.........	5,800	2	7	14,099	6	5	8,608	8	8	309	4	10
Deduct Decrease......							309	4	10			
Net Increase.........							8,299	3	10			

22. The remissions allowed during the year under review were as follows :—

Remissions.

No.	Items.	1867—68.			1868—69.		
1.	Waste land brought under cultivation ...	4,616	0	2	4,428	7	7
2.	Salary of Potails, Village Dévals, &c. ...	2,428	9	2	4,792	10	6
3.	Failure of crops	836	3	3	1,006	5	0
4.	For losses incurred by fire	184	12	5	2,115	7	8
	Total Rupees......	8,065	9	0	12,342	14	9

Owing to the failure of the latter rains, the crops along the eastern frontier were much damaged, and larger remissions had to be allowed. The bamboo has been seeding and dying out in Coorg during the past 2 or 3 years, and the dead clumps of bamboo all over the province have ignited more or less, sometimes by their own friction, and have caused more fires than usual.

Proportion of Remissions to Land Revenue.

23. The proportion of remissions to land revenue during the year was 7·34 per cent ; whilst during the previous year it amounted to 4·60. Irrespective of the remissions allowed on waste lands brought under cultivation, it was 4·70, against 1·98 per cent of the year previous. The increase of percentage is due to the salary of the potails.

Ryots.

24. The subjoined table will exhibit the number of cultivating ryots, or those in whose names the lands are registered, generally the head of a family, as compared with the year previous and with that of the preceding decades.

No.	Description.	1867—68.	1868—69.
1	Jamma Ryots	3,275	3,306
2	Sagoo "	5,877	5,874
3	Oombly "	506	496
4	Cultivating dry land	1,768	1,718
	Total......	11,426	11,394

25. The steady increase in the number of jamma ryots is satisfactory.

By Decades.

Decades.	Jamma.	Sagoo.	Oombly.	Cultivating dry land.
1836	2,007	2,280	10	189
1846	2,664	4,696	296	1,468
1856	3,086	5,130	360	1,501
1866—67	3,284	5,835	506	1,757
1867—68	3,275	5,877	506	1,768
1868—69	3,306	5,874	496	1,718

26. The rentals realized in each talook, inclusive of house tax, and the average rent paid by each ryot, are shown in the following statement:—

Rentals.

No.	Talooks.	Number of Ryots.	Total Assessment.			Average of each Ryot.*		
1	Mercara Talook ...	1,291	20,816	8	1	16	1	1
2	Padynalknád " ...	1,372	22,313	14	2	16	4	7
3	Yedanalknád " ...	1,526	39,732	13	9	26	0	1
4	Kiggatnád " ...	1,312	39,002	1	4	29	11	5
5	Nanjarajpatna " ...	2,928	19,838	7	10	6	12	73
6	Yélusávirasímé " ...	2,965	26,404	5	11	8	14	6
	Total......	11,394	1,68,108	3	1	14	12	0*

27. The several items, comprised under the head of extraordinary revenue, as contrasted with the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Extraordinary Revenue.

No.	Items.	1867—68.			1868—69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Forest ...	89,839	7	8	80,625	2	0	...	...	...	9,214	5	3
2	Abkari ...	81,094	9	9	82,108	9	10	1,014	0	1	...	...	...
3	Stamps ...	35,240	2	4	32,734	14	4	...	...	...	2,505	4	0
4	Mohaturpha ...	7,396	12	5	7,359	6	8	...	...	...	37	5	9
5	Fines ...	4,557	9	10	3,071	5	6	...	...	...	1,486	4	4
6	Unclaimed property ...	2,312	12	0	593	15	8	...	...	...	1,718	12	
7	Municipal and Local Fund ...	...	...	...	5,447	0	4	5,447	0	4	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous...	4,411	15	0	14,099	6	5	9,687	7	5	...	...	...
9	Registration Fees ...	1,753	1	11	2,137	12	0	384	10	1	...	...	...
10	Assessed Taxes..	5,001	0	0	3,109	0	0	...	...	...	1,892	0	0
	Total......	2,31,607	6	6	2,31,286	8	9	16,533	1	11	16,853	15	8
	Deduct Increase......										16,533	1	11
	Net Decrease......										320	13	9

Abkari.

28. The total receipts during the year under review, under this head, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 8,646—6—4 amounted to Rs. 90,755—0—2, against Rs. 95,338—1—9 in 1867—68. The actual revenue of each year stood at Rs. 82,108—9—10, and Rs. 81,094—9—9 respectively. The particulars of the collections for the year are as follows:—

		1868—69.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Still Head Duty...	69,428	14	9
2	Rent of Distillery	1,200	0	0
3	Ganjah	489	8	5
4	Opium	144	7	4
5	Toddy	1,835	0	0
6	License Fees on arrack shops	4,053	11	4
7	Fines	10	0	0
8	Ditto sale of arrack shops	4,887	0	0
9	Miscellaneous	60	0	0
	Total Rupees......	82,108	9	10

The increase was chiefly due to the license fees collected on arrack shops. The number of these shops has been revised and reduced from 174 to 155.

Quantity distilled.

29. The subjoined statement will shew the quantity of arrack distilled in the sudder distillery, and the amount of duty realized thereon during the year under review.

Months.		1867—68.					1868—69.				
		Quantity distilled.		Amount of Duty realized at 1¼ per Gallon.			Quantity distilled.		Amount of Duty realized at 1¼ per Gallon.		
		Gallons	Bottles.	Rs.	A.	P.	Gallons	Bottles.	Rs.	A	P.
April	1868	4,547	2 1/16	5,683	12	3	5,205	1 7/8	6,506	11	6
May	"	4,779	4 10/16	5,974	14	6	4,757	4 9/16	5,947	6	3
June	"	4,274	4 11/16	5,343	10	9	3,501	2 1/4	4,376	13	0
July	"	4,272	1 5/16	5,340	5	3	3,917	2 7/16	4,896	13	9
August	"	3,246	1 15/16	4,057	15	9	3,141	4 5/8	3,927	6	6
September	"	3,683	6/16	4,603	13	6	3,680	3/8	4,600	6	6
October	"	4,557	3 1/16	5,697	0	6	3,915	2 3/4	4,894	7	0
November	"	4,284	15/16	5,355	3	9	5,576	3 1/16	6,970	12	3
December	"	5,741	2 11/16	7,176	14	9	6,258	2 5/8	7,823	2	6
January	1869	5,556	15/16	6,945	3	9	5,460	1 3/16	6,825	4	9
February	"	5,060	4 3/16	6,326	0	9	4,971	1 1/4	6,214	1	0
March	"	5,517	2 1/2	6,896	14	0	5,156	3 11/16	6,445	14	9
Total......		55,121	2 6/16	69,401	13	6	55,543	11/16	69,428	14	9

30. The following statement will shew the quantity of arrack distributed amongst the several talooks and pétés.

Quantity sold in Talooks.

Talooks.	1867—68.					1868—69.				
	Quantity of Arrack sent.		Amount of Duty thereon.			Quantity of Arrack sent.		Amount of Duty thereon.		
	Gallons.	Bs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Gallons.	Bs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mercara Talook...	7,152	$4\frac{1}{4}$	8,911	1	0	7,820	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9,775	10	0
Padynalknád ...	7,016	$\frac{1}{2}$	8,807	10	0	6,851	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8,564	10	0
Yedanalknád ...	6,876	2	8,595	8	0	10,665	$4\frac{1}{4}$	13,332	5	0
Kiggátnád ...	6 606	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8,257	14	0	3,019	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3,774	5	0
Nanjarajpatna ...	2,575	$3\frac{1}{16}$	3,219	11	6	2,798	$3\frac{1}{16}$	3,498	6	9
Yelusávirasímé.	703	$2\frac{1}{4}$	876	7	0	733	4	9,017	4	0
Mahadeopété ...	15,789	$2\frac{1}{2}$	19,736	14	0	13,869	1	17,335	4	0
Virájendrapété...	8,771	...	10,963	12	0	8,251	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10,314	6	0
Total......	55,521	$2\frac{6}{16}$	69,401	13	6	54,006	$3\frac{1}{16}$	67,512	2	9

PART III.—LOCAL FUND.

Local Fund.

31. The amounts realized under this head are shewn below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Sale of Building Sites	..	..	..
2. Sale of Manure from Bandy stands ..	135	15	0
3. Market fees levied from each town on Market days	2,172	13	8
4. Fines levied in Pounds	900	8	6
5. Proceeds of stray Cattle sold in each town.	1,339	3	0
6. Sale of License for burning kilns at Mercara and Virájendrapété	118	11	6
7. Fines under Municipal Rules ..	..	..	..
Total Rs....	4,667	3	8

Municipal Funds.

32. Hitherto there have been no regular municipal committees in Coorg, as it was considered that in such small towns a strong executive, aided by local committees, was the best for carrying

out municipal and sanitary reforms, but as it has become necessary to levy municipal taxes for the improvement of the towns of Mercara, and Virájpéṭé, an application has been submitted to the Government for the extension of Acts No. XVIII of 1864 and No. XXII of 1865.

The sum sanctioned for municipal expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 3,464—10—10 only have been disbursed. A sum of Rs. 2,992—5—2, as particularized below was spent, and a balance of Rs. 472—5—8 remained in hand at the end of the year.

The principal works constructed during the year are as follows :—

1. Construction and repairs of drains and roads in Mahadeopéṭé and Virájpéṭé.
2. Repairs of the Rája's seat promenade at Mercara.
3. Repairs of road leading from Mahadeopéṭé to the Sapper Lines.
4. Repair of a tank called Anekere in the municipality of Somawarpéṭé.
5. Erection of a bridge near the Roman Catholic Chapel at Virájpéṭé.
6. Levelling bandy stand at ditto.

Statement shewing the nature of municipal works executed, and the amount of money expended thereon during the year 1868-69.

No.	Nature of Works.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Drains	690	7	0	
2	Roads	526	0	10	
3	Establishments	1,183	3	2	
4	Repairs	282	10	2	
5	Compensation for lands	310	0	0	
	Total Rupees	2,992	5	2	

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Season.

33. The crops along the eastern frontier bordering on Mysore, suffered much from the utter failure of the latter rains, and larger remissions than usual had to be allowed. The subject of tanks and

irrigation works along that portion of the province deserves earnest consideration, and the Executive Engineer has been requested to devote his attention to it. In the "Malnáds," or highlands, the paddy crops were good and generally above the average.

I regret to state that the ravages of the borer amongst the coffee plantations extended more or less during the past year, and the pest still exists in some estates. The panic on the subject has, however, passed away. Those plants that were cut down have thrown up strong suckers, and promise well, though the general impression is that such shoots die off in a few years. The early rains of the present season have been most partial, and in many localities scarcely any rain has fallen, and the blossom has been more or less lost. I much fear that the prospects of crops, except in the bamboo districts, which have been blessed with unusual rain, are poor for the coming season.

Tuccavee.

34. There have been no tuccavee advances to indigent ryots made during the past year, nor indeed for the past 20 years.

Rain-fall.

35. The total fall during the year was 93·74 against 109·9 in the year previous. The greatest amount of rain-fall, 30′ 98″ in any month occurred in June, and in 1867 it took place in July.

Rain-fall per mensem.

36. The rain-fall distributed over the several months of the year, as contrasted with the year previous, is exhibited below.

				1867—68.	1868—69.
April	1868	...	...	1·46	1·91
May	„	...	...	8·56	3·49
June	„	...	...	19·89	30·98
July	„	...	...	37·47	19·80
August	„	...	...	19.80	25·92
September	„	...	...	14· 2	4·55
October	„	...	...	6· 7	4·35
November	„	...	...	...	1·52
December	1869	...	...	6· 6	...
January	„	...	...	1·33	...
February	„	...	...	...	...
March	„	...	...	1·39	1·22
				109·99	93 74

GENERAL REMARKS.

37. During the past year, a most important measure was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, *viz.*, the grant of gowd oomblies to the potails of the villages in the upper talooks of the provinces.

Gowd Oomblies.

Along the eastern frontier the potails enjoyed gowd oombli land, whilst those in the talooks of Coorg above the barriers, were only remunerated by an allowance of 9 pies in every 4 Rs. of the land revenue collected. As the Government is aware, the whole of the police duties are conducted by the jamma ryots, headed by the potails of the villages, and, as already pointed out, their duties have largely increased owing to the settlement of British planters and to the unfailing results of progressive civilization. The potails were overworked and underpaid, and as the allowance on the coffee assessment was not allowed to them, though now classed as an item of land revenue, I submitted the following proposals, which were duly approved of by the Chief Commissioner.

As the coffee assessment was a new item of revenue, and no orders had ever been issued to allow the usual deduction to the potails, no such remuneration had been allowed. The coffee assessment is collected from native holders through the aid of the potails in the same way as other items of land revenue; but European proprietors generally pay their assessment direct to the district or talook Treasury. The additional work thrown on the potails by the effects of advancing civilization, by the opening out of the country, and by the settlement of Europeans, is very large.

The remuneration is not only allowed for the mere collection of the revenue, but also for the various police and other duties that devolve upon the potail.

He either collects and hands over the assessment to the Parpattigar and shánbhóg, or brings up the ryots with the assessment amount to pay.

As regards the actual loss to Government, which would be occasioned by allowing the same deduction as on other items of land assessment, it was observed that the additional allowance would be very disproportionate, and that some would receive scarcely any.

It may, however, be argued that the work has increased most where the coffee estates and Europeans abound; but in many villages on the high roads the work has increased from other and obvious causes.

I proposed that a fixed remuneration in the shape of a reduction on the assessment on the land held by each potail be allowed to him as a gowd oombli, as prevails in other parts of the province. The only difficulty was that no separate gowd oombli land could be assigned, except in a few individual cases, as the land belongs to the family and not to the individual. The remission might therefore be allowed either on the land of the house, as long as the duties were discharged by a member of the house, leaving it optional to him to have it transferred to any self-acquired land he might subsequently obtain, or in cash to the potail after the assessment of his village has been collected.

I proposed to divide the villages into 5 classes and to fix the remuneration to the potails as follows :—

1st	Class	..	..	Rs. 30	per annum
2nd	„	..	..	„ 24	„
3rd	„	..	..	„ 18	„
4th	„	..	..	„ 12	„
5th	„			.. 6	..

At this rate, according to the classified list of villages, the total sum would be Rs. 4,818, against Rs. 1,422—4—2, now allowed. The same rate of 9 pies per pagoda on the coffee assessment would amount to Rs. 750—10—4, which added to the allowance now given, would be Rs. 2,172—14—6, against Rs. 4,848 proposed as a remission.

The classification of the potails has been based on the revenue of their respective villages, taking 150 Rs. as the minimum, and Rs. 750 the maximum, as follows :—

1st	Class	..	..	750 Rs. and upwards.
2nd	„	..	..	500 „ and within 750
3rd	„	..	...	300 „ „ 500
4th	„	..	..	150 „ „ 300
5th	„	..	..	Under 150 Rs.

The potails have also urgently solicited that they may have the aid of village kulavádís. Such village servants exist in the Yélusávirasímé and Nanjarajpatṇa Talooks, and enjoy lands with a full remission (púra Uttára) of assessment from Rs. 4 to 8 ; but, considering the feudal tenure on which the Coorgs above the barriers hold

their lands, I am of opinion that such aid should not be given except in a few of the large villages, which, from extent, great increase of work from the opening out of roads and settlement of Europeans, &c., would appear to require such village servants to aid the potail.

The annexed list will shew that there are 21 such villages, and it was proposed that a full remission on 60 butties of land, equivalent to Rs. 6 per annum, should be allowed to each kulavádi or kólkar. This would give a remission of Rs. 126 per annum, but this has not been sanctioned as yet.

It was pointed out that the large increase, both of the work now devolving on the potails and of the land revenue by the item of coffee assessment, would appear to justify some measures of the description proposed for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and by the orders in force it would appear that the payment of 9 pies per pagoda is due on all land revenue.

Statement of the villages, in which kulavádís are required.

No.	Villages.	Nád.	No. of Kulavádís.
		MERCARA TALOOK.	
1	Kurnungery ...	Mercara nád	1
2	Ibneevulvádi ...	Horurnurokulnád	1
3	Kuggodul... ...	Kuggodulnád	1
4	Kanthúr	Hoothkari Kanthmurnád	1
5	Muddé	Muddé village	1
			5
		PADYNALKNAD TALOOK.	
6	Yewakapadi ...	Padynalknád	1
7	Bavali	Kuddiethnád	1
8	Bengúr	Bengnád	1
9	Palúr	Kuengerinád	1
10	Bagamundala ...	Thavanâd	1
			5
		YEDANALKNAD TALOOK.	
11	Kuklur	Yedanalknád	1
12	Ummuthi... ...	Ummuthnád	1
13	Aramari	B'punad	1
14	Authúr	Authúr village	1
15	Argi	Argi village...	1
			5

No.	Villages.	Nád.	No. of Kulavádís
		KIGGATNAD TALOOK.	
16	Hudekere ...	Unjigerinád	1
17	Ponnapété ...	Huthgatnád	1
18	Thavulgere ...	Thavulgerimurnád	1
19	Mogatageri ...	Bettiethnád	1
20	Tittymutty ...	Tittymutty Village	1
			5
		NANJARAJPATNA TALOOK.	
21		Guddinád	1
		Total......	21

During the past jamabandi tour I personally presented each potail with his sunnud or putta for his gowd oombly. The potails with few exceptions fixed the oombly on the hereditary lands of their houses, and in some cases the oombly amounted to the entire assessment on their lands, and by the remission these lands became virtually jhagír or free. They seemed, one and all, to be much pleased with the measure, and the result is that they are more interested in their work and prouder of their position, whilst at the same time they become stauncher supporters of the Government.

Sub-letting of jamma lands.

38. With regard to the sub-letting of jamma lands, it will be of interest to compare the results of the past 2 years, and the subjoined table will exhibit talookwar the quantity of lands sub-let at one quarter of the entire holdings, as sanctioned by the Government. It will be seen that 5 more ryots have availed themselves of the permission during the past year and that 4,616¼ more butties of land have been sub-let.

	TALOOKS	1867—68. ¼ as per Government order.		1868—69. ¼ as per Government order.	
		No. of Ryots.	No. of Butties.	No. of Ryots.	No. of Butties.
1	Mercara Talook	13	1,780	6	2,972½
2	Padynalknád "	7	577½	13	1,531½
3	Yedanalknád "	9	1,210	16	3,909½
4	Kiggatnád "	15	3,368¾	17	3,272½
5	Nanjarajpatna "	3	131¼	...	..
	Total......	47	7,067½	52	11,683¾

In the event of a ryot being very indigent and unable to cultivate himself or of no adult male members being left in a family, the Superintendent of Coorg during his annual tour allows the jamma lands to be sub-let for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years. The subjoined table will shew in how many instances lands have been so let during the past two years.

TALOOKS.	1867—68.		1868—69.	
	As per Superintendent's Order.		As per Superintendent's Order.	
	No. of Ryots.	No. of Butties.	No. of Ryots.	No. of Butties.
1. Mercara Talook	18	4,831¼	17	3,911¼
2. Padynalknád „	30	6,480	16	4,420
3. Yedanalknád „	13	2,608¾	18	4,531¼
4. Kiggatnád „	3	236¼	6	1,296¼
5. Nanjarajpatna „	18	3,621¼	14	4,400
Total......	82	17,777½	71	18,198¾

It was feared at first that the more opulent families and foreign settlers would gradually absorb the lands of the poorer ryots, but, as far as I can ascertain, such has not been the case, except in two cases, and in those cases the lands were not held by Coorgs proper. The houses of Chuppadi and Kulwandra, two of the most influential families amongst the Coorgs, have bought up sagoo holdings, but these holdings belonged to settlers from Mysore and elsewhere.

39. The experiments with carolina paddy have been continued, but the climate, apparently owing to ele-

Carolina Paddy.

N

vation and moisture, would appear unfavorable to its growth and indigenous paddy would seem to yield more.

Manilla Hemp, &c.,

40. There has been no extension in the cultivation of manilla hemp, rhea grass, &c. The planters are too concerned in watching the result of coffee cultivation to attempt anything new, except on a small scale on individual estates.

Restrictive effects of pricing Timber.

41. It was pointed out last year that in many localities, owing to inaccessibility, the timber trees were valueless to the Government, and that by insisting on the value of such trees being paid in addition to the value of the land, restrictions were thrown on the extension of coffee cultivation. Both the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India concurred in my proposal to allow the prices of such trees to merge into the auction price of the land; but no rules or orders have been issued through the Forest Department.

Koomri Cultivation.

42. The Chief Commissioner entertained doubts, on last year's report, whether sufficiently active measures had been adopted to prevent such cultivation. The payment is made in kind, and the subjoined statement will shew the value collected by 5 years from 1840 to 1859, and annually from 1860 to the past year. It will be observed that the largest amount was collected in 1865—66, which was the first year of my holding the responsible charge of this province. The cultivation has been steadily prohibited ever since, and is only now carried on in old clearings. A new felling was attempted this year, but was summarily stopped. This species of cultivation is carried on at the foot of the Western Ghâts on the borders of Canara, and I propose after the monsoon is over to inspect all such localities in company with the Forest officer and to demarcate all old clearings.

No.	Years.	Total Demand of paddy at different rates.		Amount thereon levied.			Total for 5 years.			Average for each year.		
		Butties.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	1840 to 1845	331	13¼	298	7	11	298	7	11	59	11	2
2	1845 to 1850	335	32¼	419	4	1	419	4	1	83	13	7
3	1850 to 1855	766	46¾	958	3	5	958	3	5	191	10	3
4	1855 to 1859	847	2	1,511	7	3	1,511	7	3	302	4	8
5	1860—61	138	27	276	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1861—62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1862—63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1863—64	36	17½	60	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1864—65	195	67½	424	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1865—66	830	33½	1,868	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1866—67	249	77¾	583	4	2	3,213	1	4	642	9	10
12	1867—68	208	¾	485	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1868—69	411	48½	884	10	8	1,370	0	0	685	0	0
	Total......	4,350	46¾	7,770	8	0	7,770	8	0	...	...	...

Future Prospects.

43. The bumper crops anticipated last year were not realized, and as already pointed out, the early rains have been very partial this year. The planters have given up the paper estimates of returns from coffee, on which they based their request for a fixed land assessment in lieu of the old halut tax on produce. In Wynád the assessment is only levied on the cleared portions of estates, and the planters of Coorg are now agitating the question of soliciting the same indulgence in this province. Owing to the ravages of the borer, the great increase in the price of labor and consequently in the expenses of working estates, and the undoubted error in the paper calculations at first made of returns from coffee cultivation, their request will deserve the earnest consideration of the Government.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

Central School.

44. The Central School buildings, which have been erected by subscriptions from the Coorgs, aided by a grant from the Government, have been completed, with the exception of the finishing touches to the principal building intended for the school, museum and library. When the Coorgs, in conjunction with the Reverend Mr. Richter, the worthy Principal of the school, to whom all true educational progress in the province is mainly due, determined on erecting these buildings 7 years ago, the cost of materials and labor was far less; in consequence of which, the final cost has exceeded the original estimate, and an additional grant from the Government will be requisite. The cost, however, will be far below what it would have been under the Departments of Public Works—thanks to the economical management of Mr. Richter.

Number of Scholars.

45. The number of scholars during the year under review was 142, against 163 in the previous year. These pupils were composed of the following races.

Races.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Coorgs	81	73
Hindus	51	29
Mahomedans	20	22
Christians	11	18
Total......	163	142

The decrease is mainly due to the Hindu residents of Mercara withdrawing their children, and to the 1st class pupils having passed out of the school.

They were instructed in the following languages:—

	1867—68.	1868—69.
English and Canarese	90	142
Canarese only	53	87
Hindustani and Canarese	...	...
Hindustani only	20	22

School fees.

46. The amount of school fees realized during the year was Rs. 244—7—0, against Rs. 234—2—0 in the year previous.

Normal School.

47. The normal class was attended by 17 candidates during the year, out of whom two have been appointed to the department.

Cost of Pupils.

48. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Central School amounted to Rs. 76—13—1, and in the district schools to Rs. 3—8—0, against Rs. 37—8—5, and Rs. 3—9—1 respectively in 1867—68.

Anglo-vernacular Schools.

49. An Anglo-vernacular School was opened in January 1869, at Vírájpéṭé, the head quarters of South Coorg, and its progress is reported to have been most satisfactory. A late pupil of the Central School, I. Machia, a Coorg, was appointed master, and on the 31st March last there were 45 Coorg, 7 Hindu and 3 Massulman pupils on the rolls. A substantial school-house was built by the inhabitants of the town, aided by a Government grant of Rs. 200.

District Schools.

50. The number of district schools maintained during the year was 25, and the number of pupils in attendance was 1,064, against 869 in 1867—68 or 42 in each school.

There were 843 Coorgs and 221 of other castes amongst these pupils, against 607 and 262 respectively during the year previous. It will be observed that whilst there are still only 25 village schools, the number of Coorg pupils has increased by 236 or 38·87 per cent. Mr. Richter has inspected each of these schools from one to 3 and 4 times

each during the year, and expresses satisfaction with the stability and progress of most of the schools. It is very gratifying to observe that out of the 843 pupils in the nád schools, there were no less than 71 girls or 8·42 per cent of the total number. I have inspected many of these schools during my annual tour and on other occasions, and can corroborate Mr. Richter's report. I have been much struck with the zealous emulation of the pupils, and with the intelligence displayed by many of the girls.

Social Position of the Parents.

51. The following statistics shew the social condition of the parents of the pupils during 1868—69.

1	Purely land owners in Central School.	22
2	Ditto in Nád	968
3	Holding appointments and cultivating, in Central school.	68
4	Ditto in Nád	64
5	Shop-keepers	26
6	Other classes	27

Private schools.

52. The number of private schools has increased from 18 to 40, and the attendance from 299 to 637 boys. This is not an actual increase, but the number reported last year was inaccurate, the data having been imperfect. Each school contains at an average 16 pupils, and costs almost 90 Rs. or average 5 Rs. per head per annum, whilst in the Government village schools the number is 42 per school, and the average cost is Rs. 3½ per head.

The subjoined statement shews the details of these schools talookwar.

No.	Talooks.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	Cost. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Mercara Talook	5	74	484	0	0
2	Padynalknád „	4	105	345	0	0
3	Yedanaknád „	7	165	936	0	0
4	Kiggatnád „	4	50	160	0	0
5	Nanjarajpatna „	12	133	813	0	0
6	Yélusávirasímé „	8	110	858	0	0
	Total......	40	637	3,595	0	0

53. Mr. Richter remarks that the total number of pupils under instruction amounted to 1,333, out of a population of 113,581 souls, which would give 11·59 children at school, out of every 1,000 persons, or one to every 85 of the people, a proportion, as remarked by him, which has no where been reached yet.

Per cent of Pupils educated.

54. The school at Mercara and Fraserpété have been discontinued, but the Reverened Mr. Guillon, the spirited Missionary of Vírajpété, opened an Anglo-vernacular school, which was well attended. The Government school has drawn away most of the Coorg pupils, and the mission school now partakes more of the character of a parochial school. Its influence as such amongst Christians will, however, be sufficient.

Catholic Mission School.

55. In the German (Basel) Mission School at Anandapura in Amutnád of South Coorg, there were 32 children against 22 in 1867—68. Mr. Richter does not think that it holds a high place for secular instruction, but recommends that the grant-in-aid should be continued.

German Mission School.

56. The total expenditure under the head of education amounted to Rs. 10,860-14-0 against Rs. 10,424-8-0 in the year previous.

Expenditure.

57. Mr. Richter reports that the school endowment plantation has been worked under adverse circumstances, owing to want of funds. Many of the subscribers failed to pay up their promised subscriptions and have held aloof from the movement. I regret much to say that, though the cause of education has generally spread, the educational effort made some years back has nearly expended itself. The unhappy and thoughtless act of one of the masters in having allowed some of his pupils to drink tea with him has doubtless given a handle to the more bigoted and conservative amongst the Coorgs, and has suddenly brought them face to face with the inevitable results of the spread of education amongst the masses of the people. They observe that old traditions and barriers will be swept away, and that the future generation, untrammelled with any religion of their own and unfettered with Brahmanism, will probably adopt the religion of their rulers and instructors. Coorg is a grand field for earnest and zealous missionaries.

School Endowment Plantation.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military.

58. No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year under review. The re-roofing of the palace, alluded to in the report for 1867-68, is being completed by the Madras Government.

Civil Buildings.

59. The work in progress under this head are, the Assistant Superintendent's cutcherry and talook cutcherry at Vírájendrapéṭé; and the materials for a Sudder Jail at Mercara are being collected. The passage and office rooms between the Superintendent's quarters and offices have been also re-roofed with corrugated iron. I much fear that this roofing is not adapted for Coorg, unless a flat or terraced roof be put over each room, as the reverberation of the rain-fall is so great that I had to adjourn the hearing of a civil suit for two hours during a recent thunder-storm.

Agricultural.

60. As usual no agricultural works have been undertaken by the Department of Public works in Coorg; but the attention of the present Executive Engineer has been drawn to the subject of tanks and irrigation projects, and Lieutenant Clarke has already entered on the subject with his wonted zeal and energy.

Allotment for Works under Civil Authorities.

61. The sum of Rs. 3,000—0—0 was allotted for the construction of civil works under the revenue authorities; out of which Rs. 2,808—10—4 were drawn and expended on the following works:—

Original Works.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Construction of Hutgatnád Cutcherry	500	0	0
Do. „ road to Gonikopul	450	0	0
Do. „ a room to keep the Treasury at Vírájpéṭé ...	56	15	11
Out-houses of the office of the Assistant Superintendent ...	118	5	6
Ditto.	140	8	11
Scarping the hill to widen the site of „	62	8	0
For raising a wall	5	0	0
Construction of an anicut near Gowdhaḷḷi	200	0	0

Repairs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs to the buildings attached to the Coorg Superintendent's office at Mercara and Fraserpéṭé	125	4	0
Charges incurred in repairing Gungúr anicut in Yélusáviraslmé.	300	0	0
Do. at Basavanacoppa	200	0	0
Do. " Adinadoor	250	0	0
Do. " Bhandara Kere tank	200	0	0
Do. " Nalknáḍ Palace	200	0	0
Total Rupees......	2,808	10	4

Works executed by the Revenue Officers from Public Works Allotment.

62. The sum of Rs. 3,275—12—2 was allotted by the Public Works Department to the revenue authorities for the year under review, and there was a balance of Rs. 37—3—3 at the commencement of the year. The works carried out during the year are as follows :—

Original Works.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Temporary shed for the European Assistant Superintendent's Office at Virájpéṭé	500	0	0
A lock-up at Ummuthnád	10	0	0
Construction of Tavulgerrynád Cutcherry	223	0	0
Do. of Nidtha Hóbḷi "	116	8	0
Lock-up at Ungygerynád	64	0	0
Do. Yedavanad	87	0	0
Do. Padynalknád	40	0	0
Do. Mahadeopéṭé	11	12	6
Additional wards to the Mercara Jail	496	0	0
Total Rs......	1,548	4	6
Repairs.			
Kotwal's Cutcherry at Watakolly	40	0	0
Repairing Native Assistant Superintendent's Office & Treasury.	132	0	0
Sudder Jail Repairs	60	0	0
Total Rs......	232	0	0

Agricultural.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Bhuvungla tank, cleaning and repairing...	295	0	0
Chikkanelliada Tankkere, do.	315	0	0
Gowri Tank do.	60	0	0
Sallakere Tank do.	100	0	0
Total Rs......	770	0	0

The total expenditure for the works specified above was Rs. 2,550—4—6, leaving a balance of Rs. 662—10—11.

Wynád Road.

63. The trace of the road to Wynád has been opened out to 3 feet the entire way. It is of more importance to the planters of Wynád and in an imperial point of view.

Siddapur Road.

64. The Virájpéṭé—Siddapur road has proved a most important line, and is being carried on to Periyápaṭṇa in Mysore. It will eventually be brought round the end of the range of mountains, on which the plateau of Mercara is situated, so as to join the Mangalore and Cannanore ghát roads. The gradients are easy, and it will prove the easiest descent to the Western coast for the traffic of Mysore. Lieutenant Clarke has also conceived the plan of branching this road up to Mercara, along the Nurokulnád hills, and it will form the easiest approach to Mercara.

Iron Bridge across the Kávéri.

65. An iron bridge across the Kávéri was duly sanctioned some 3 or 4 years ago, on the understanding that 3 minor bridges across other rivers on the road to Manjarábád were given up. The result has been that we have lost those bridges and not yet gained the one across the Kávéri! The lapses of the 2 past years' Budgets would have paid for the whole bridge.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

Public Works.

66. There is nothing particular to report under this head. The annual repairs to the several public buildings and maintenance of the ghát roads have been the chief items under this head, and are given in detail in the Executive Engineer's report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

67. The subjoined statement will shew the expenditure by the Department of Public Works under the several heads as contrasted with original Budget grant. It will be observed that the Executive Engineer has only been able to work up to Rs. 1,56,000, out of a grant of two lacs. This is chiefly due to the plans and estimates having to be forwarded according to codal rules, and to the final sanction generally coming too late to admit of the works being undertaken.

Amount drawn from the treasury during the official year 1868—69 was Rs. 1,56,000, and has been expended as follows:—

	Expended.	Original Grant.	More.	Less.
Original Works	52,927	1,09,700	...	56,773
Repairs	60,134	43,000	17,134	...
Establishment	36,101	42,300	...	6,199
Tools and Plant	3,662	5,000	...	1,338
Civil Officers	3,174	...	3,176	...
Total Rupees......	1,56,000	2,00,000	20,310	64,310

Conclusion.

68. I cannot conclude this section of the report without bearing witness to the improved working of the department in Coorg, and to the efficient manner in which Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, the Executive Engineer, has devoted himself to all the works under his charge. Mr. Gramatzki, the Assistant Engineer, who held the Executive charge of the division for some months, discharged his duties efficiently also.

SECTION V.

POST.OFFICE.

Her Majesty's Post Office.

69. A building for Her Majesty's Post office at Mercara has been sanctioned, and the work vigorously pushed forward by the Executive Engineer. The site selected is opposite the gate of the fort, and the most central in the station, both as regards the general

convenience of the public and the vicinity of the public offices. A small space of ground in front of it will be enclosed and laid out as a shrubbery, with seats for the convenience of those who call for their own posts, as so many do at a hill station.

Postal Operations.

70. The operations of the post offices at Mercara and Víråjendrapéṭé during the past year, as contrasted with those of the year previous, are exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement. Owing to an error in the returns of the latter office, the figures given in last year's report were erroneous, and were duly corrected by Colonel Pears, the Post-Master General of Madras. The bearing and unpaid letters in the Vírájendrapéṭé office have not been shewn this year, as it is a branch office, and such papers pass through the head office at Mercara, and are included in the returns of that office. I think it would be advisable in future to shew the whole working of the branch office, as it is located at the chief town of South Coorg.

No.	Description.	1867—68.		1868—69.	
		Mercara.	Vírájpéṭé.	Mercara.	Vírápéṭé.
1	Paid letters	63,453	3,767	37,549	7,740
2	Unpaid „ (bearing) ...	14,840	1,869	10,714	...
3	Paid News-papers and Books..	16,326	660	15,150	4,080
4	Bearing „ „ ...	487	87	418	...
5	Franked letters	...	...	...	...
6	Paid banghy parcels ...	348	2	229	76
7	Unpaid „ ...	695	77	565	...
8	Service parcels	173	...	132	...
	Total......	96,322	6,462	64,757	11,896

The great falling off in the number of paid and unpaid letters is remarkable, but has not been accounted for by the Inspecting Post-Master in submitting the returns.

Receipts and Disbursements.

71. As these offices are non-disbursing, no expenditure is shewn; but the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,039—3—4 realized from bearing letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., against Rs. 1,785—7—10 in the year previous.

72. The Government was pleased not to approve of my having opened a branch line as reported last year, and to direct me not to open any fresh lines without previous sanction; but as the entire cost of the line was borne by the planters, I had not hesitated in opening it. Each planter used to send in his cooly to the Post office at Víráj-pété; instead of which, by combining to pay for the runners, planters got their post more expeditiously delivered and at a less cost.

Anché or Local Post.

73. The Anché operations, as contrasted between the two years, are exhibited by the following statement:—

Anché Operations.

No.	Particulars.	1867—68.	1868—69.
1	Service letters	68,067	81,437
2	Do newspapers, &c.	3,611	2,289
3	Do parcels	288	1,110
4	Franked private letters	5,371	10,176
5	Do papers	14	195
6	Do parcels	55	148
7	Paid letters	29,333	34,982
8	Do papers	1,728	1,323
9	Do parcels	363	632
10	Registered letters	270	606
11	Do parcels	...	...
12	Express letters	118	142
13	From and to Her Majesty's Post office ...	5,051	8,099
	Total......	1,14,269	1,41,139

74. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 76—6—6, against Rs. 44—10—6 in the previous year.

Receipts.

75. The disbursements in the Anché Department, inclusive of all establishments, amounted to Rs. 5,103—14—6, against Rs. 5,067—15—10 in 1867—68.

Expenditure.

SECTION VI.

TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph Operations.

76. The subjoined table exhibits the operations of the department for the year under review.

Description.	1867—68.				1868—69.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
1. Service Messages... ...	94	173	12	0	112	1,718	9	0
2. Private do	1,170	1,302	12	0	1,283			
3. Telegram service... ...	44	237	0	0	0			
Total......	1,308	1,713	8	0	1,395	1,718	9	0

The receipts and disbursements, as shewn by the Treasury accounts, only amounted to Rs. 1,718—9—0 and Rs. 8,558—1—4 respectively, against Rs. 2,426—5—10 and Rs. 17,330—13—3 in 1867—68.

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

Regiment at Mercara.

77. Mercara was garrisoned by Her Majesty's 15th Regiment, N. I. till the 23rd December 1868, the left wing having marched for Banda on the 25th November 1868. Two companies of the 14th Regiment, M. N. I. from Mangalore garrisoned the fort till the arrival of the 8th Regiment, M. N. I., the right wing of which arrived on the 3rd of March, and the head quarters on the 17th instant.

Lines.

78. The attention of the military authorities has been repeatedly drawn to the state of the regimental lines at Mercara, which consist of miserable thatched huts; and I understand that proposals for terracing off the lines, and building substantial huts, are now before His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The sanitary condition of the lines has been well maintained by Colonel O'Connell, and during the latter part of the year by Major Hearn, who commanded the regiment and the station.

Regular Force.

79. The regular force employed in Coorg stood as follows on the 1st of April last.

European commissioned officers	5
Native „	4
Non-commissioned officers	28
Fighting men	233
Paid camp followers	10
Total....	280

Section VIII.

POLITICAL.

Political Condition.

80. The political relations of Coorg remain unaltered. The Coorgs and their chiefs appreciate still more the benefits of British rule. The emissaries sent by the Coorg princes from Benares to secure brides from the leading Coorg families, and to thereby re-awaken an interest amongst their former subjects, have signally failed, even the less important families having been averse to the honor of the alliance, and have returned from their boastless errand.

Death of Chenna Basappa.

81. I regret to have to record the death of Chenna Basappa, the Paris of Coorg, whose flight with Dévammaji, the sister of the Ex-Rája, to escape the atrocities of the late Rája of Coorg, led to the final quarrel with the British Government, to the advance of the British forces, and to the assumption of the Government of the territory. His demise occurred on the 3rd of August 1868 at his country residence at Appagolla. His widow and his only son Sómashékarppa, are the only surviving legitimate relations remaining in the province.

Late Rája's Family.

82. There were three more distant female relations of the late Rája's family residing at the palace at Haléri, of whom two have died during the past year, *viz.*, Rájammáji, the widow of Virappa, son of Appaji Ursu, the uncle of the Ex-Rája, who died on the 26th September 1868; and Lingavva, the widow of Nanjundappa the son of the said Appaji Ursu, who died on the 8th instant.

Elephant Hunt.

83. The Coorgs are a martial race, and hold their lands on a feudal tenure. The disarming Act has never been enforced in this province, owing to the distinguished loyalty and fidelity of the Coorgs. With the view of keeping up their martial spirit and accustoming them to act in bodies, I organized a drive of elephants into the Government pits, which were dug across a gorge leading out from a large valley, enclosed by the Siddéshwara Gaddigé and other hills, on the frontier towards Mysore. I called out only 350 of the jamma ryots; but, as usual, 700 responded to the call and turned out fully armed and with 4 days provisions for each man. The valley was surrounded with picquets and a driving party formed behind the herds of elephants, which were for four successive days driven up to the pits through dense jungle; but I regret to say that the pits were too new, and the elephants broke back. On the last day, however, the picquets closed in, and a most determined stand was made, when one fine young elephant was driven in and captured. Another very young elephant missed its mother and followed us into camp, and was caught in front of my tent.

SECTION IX.

FINANCE.

Demand, Receipts, and Balance.

84. Inclusive of a balance of Rs. 1,64,867—14—1 of the previous year, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 6,73,011—0—11, out of which Rs. 5,49,993—14—2 were collected; Rs. 12,390—14—5 had to be remitted from the demand of the previous year for the following reasons.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Amount refunded to sandalwood contractor .	4,158	0	0
2.	Sandalwood found deficient between forest, and revenue accounts	2,651	12	2
3.	Remitted for loss sustained by fire and other reasons	2,64	11	0
4.	Erroneously doubly entered in the accounts .	2,276	12	7
5.	Irrecoverable, as the parties had left the province and the lands were resumed	829	15	1
6.	Deduction on account of grass lands, &c. on coffee estates	278	11	5
7.	Amount transferred to the Nalkanád Palace being the produce of the palace garden ..	130	0	0
8.	Difference between surveyed and estimated area	1,801	0	2
	Total..	12,390	14	5

The amount of No. 1 item had been reserved to meet a fine in the sandal fraud case reported last year, but the fine was remitted by the Judicial Commissioner on appeal, and the amount refunded. The sale of wood, however, to that amount was cancelled, and the value was duly recovered from another purchaser. No. 2 item was due to the same quantity having been erroneously entered twice under billets, and roots too. No. 4 item was chiefly due to the same estates being charged both the old cardamom rents and the coffee assessments, and also to the same estates having been charged under the English names given by the proprietors, and also under the old native names of the forests.

Out of the balance left uncollected, amounting to Rs. 1,10,626—4—4, the sum of Rs. 64,395—7—8 have been collected up to the 22nd of May, exclusive of Rs. 12,390—14—5, which should be deducted on the grounds above stated.

85. The subjoined statement will exhibit the Budget estimates and the actuals for the year under review:—

Budget Estimate.

No.	HEADS.	Budget Estimate for 1868—69.			Actuals for 1868—69.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Land Revenue	1,87,300	0	0	1,68,108	3	1	
2	Coffee Assessment .	40,000	0	0	97,653	3	2	
3	Survey Charges	10,000	0	0	11,095	3	10	
4	Abkari	79,850	0	0	82,108	9	10	
5	Assessed Taxes	3,000	0	0	3,109	0	0	
6	Stamps	25,600	0	0	32,734	14	4	
7	Mohaturpha	7,000	0	0	7,359	6	8	
8	Sandalwood	32,000	0	0	19,413	5	1	
9	Cardamom	20,000	0	0	33,685	14	2	
10	Timber	30,000	0	0	26,018	15	2	
11	Minor Produce	4,000	0	0	1,506	15	7	
12	Judicial	9,060	0	0	6,354	4	0	
13	Sale of waste land ...	1,500	0	0	1,328	1	3	
14	Miscellaneous	14,640	0	0	12,930	5	3	
15	Municipal funds	10,000	0	0	4,736	13	5	
	Total......	4,73,950	0	0	5,08,143	2	10	

Explanation of Actual Receipts and Estimates.

86. The excess in the actuals over the estimates is chiefly due to the realizations from coffee assessment, and cardamoms. The actuals under coffee assessment exceeded the estimate as only the approximated area had been taken into calculation, and the registers of estates had not been completed. The excess under the head of cardamoms is due to the cardamom forests having been leased out last year for a period of 10 years at much enhanced rates.

87. The subjoined comparative statement will shew the actual expenditure incurred during the year, as contrasted with the Budget estimate sanctioned by the Government of India.

Budget Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate sanctioned by the Government of India.			Amount actually expended.			
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Superintendent's salary	14,400	0	0	14,008	0	0	
Assistants' salary	9,600	0	0	10,215	7	8	(a)
Office establishment salary ...	31,130	0	0	30,683	11	8	
Saderwarid, travelling allowance, and unforeseen charges, &c. ...	18,360	0	0	13,374	2	0	
Talook establishments	22,390	0	0	22,750	11	1	(b)
Revenue Survey establishments ...	31,080	0	0	24,684	7	4	
Forests	28,450	0	0	34,159	10	9	(c)
Abkari	4,400	0	0	3,171	14	8	
Stamps	1,300	0	0	2,163	5	3	(d)
Judicial	23,070	0	0	22,393	10	8	
Police	1,400	0	0	1,152	0	0	
Education	11,170	0	0	10,689	14	0	
Ecclesiastical	9,150	0	0	7,972	5	8	(e)
Medical	2,800	0	0	3,044	11	9	(f)
Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements ...	23,660	0	0	23,592	7	4	
Anché	5,260	0	0	5,103	14	6	
Pension	2,500	0	0	2,873	12	4	(g)
Dawk Bungalows	1,430	0	0	1,408	8	0	
Petty repairs of public buildings ...	3,000	0	0	2,808	10	4	
Municipal	10,000	0	0	3,978	8	10	(h)
Total Rupees......	2,54,850	0	0	2,40,229	13	10	
Deduct Amount expended......	2,40,229	13	10				
Balance in favor of the Budget	14,620	2	2				

It will thus be seen that, though the expenditure in a few items has been over the Budget estimate, the total expenditure has been kept within the sanctioned allotment.

88. (a) The increase is due to the salary of the 1st Assistant Superintendent having been paid when doing duty at Hassan, and when on leave.

Increase and Decrease explained.

(*b*) The increase is due in consequence of the rent of the house occupied by the Yedanalknád talook cutcherry, the Government building having been burnt down.

(*c*) The increase is due to a larger amount than was sanctioned, having been drawn by the Forest Department, owing to the forgeries perpetrated in that department by a lat e clerk.

(*d*) The excess is due to a larger quantity of stamp papers than was estimated for having been sold, and commission at 5 per cent discounted tc the'vendors.

(*e*) The decrease is due to the absence of the Chaplain of Mercara for 6 months.

(*f*) This is due to the increased rate sanctioned for the Surgeon and hospital assistants.

(*g*) Ditto to a gratuity amounting to Rs. 420—0—0 having been granted during the year, the same not having been included in the Budget estimate.

(*h*) This includes 513—4—0 expended on works of local improvements.

Demands.

89. The total demand of the year, inclusive of the out-standing balances, as contrasted with that of the year previous, is exhibited in the subjoined table.

No.	Heads.	1867—68.			1868—69			Increase.			Decrease.		
	ORDINARY.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue ...	2,21,741	3	5	2,10,329	9	7	0	0	0	11,411	9	10
2	Coffee Assessment.	95,604	11	0	1,58,823	8	2	63,218	13	2	0	0	0
3	Survey Charge ...	0	0	0	11,095	3	10	11,095	3	10	0	0	0
4	Abkari... ...	95,338	1	9	90,755	0	2	0	0	0	4,583	1	7
5	Mahaturpha ...	9,263	13	6	9,301	11	8	37	11	2	0	0	0
6	Sandalwood ...	72,226	10	1	49,850	5	6	0	0	0	22,376	4	7
7	Cardamom ...	35,091	15	8	46,527	6	10	11,435	7	2	0	0	0
8	Timber	12,132	9	3	26,018	15	2	13,886	5	11	0	0	0
9	Sundries	2,707	15	3	1,985	8	1	0	0	0	722	7	2
10	Stamps	36,004	10	4	33,589	14	4	0	0	0	2,414	12	0
11	Extra Revenue ...	22,306	13	10	30,378	13	7	8,071	15	9	0	0	0
12	Assessed Tax ...	5,001	0	0	4,355	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	0
	Total......	6,07,419	8	1	6,73,011	0	11	1,07,745	12	0	42,14	3	2
					Deduct Decrease......			42,151	3	2			
					Net Increase......			65,591	8	10			

90. The demand for the year, exclusive of the balance of former years, is shewn below under the same heads.

Demand for the year.

No.	Heads.	1867—68.			1868—69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Ordinary.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue	1,74,091	10	8	1,68,108	3	1	...	...	...	5,983	7	7
2	Coffee Assessment ...	65,998	0	4	97,653	3	2	31,655	2	10	...	...	...
3	Survey ...	...	...	..	11,095	3	10	11,095	3	10	...	...	...
4	Abkari ...	81,094	9	9	82,108	9	10	1,014	0	1	...	...	...
5	Mohaturpha ...	7,396	12	5	7,359	6	8	...	...	...	37	5	9
6	Sandalwood ...	52,417	0	9	19,413	5	1	...	...	..	33,003	11	8
7	Cardamom ...	23,207	4	8	33,685	14	2	10,478	9	6	..	...	...
8	Timber ...	12,132	9	3	26,018	15	2	13,886	5	11	..	...	...
9	Sundries ...	1,720	7	4	1,506	15	7	...	...	...	213	7	9
10	Stamps ..	35,240	2	4	32,734	14	4	...	..	...	2,505	4	0
11	Assessed Tax	5,001	0	0	3,109	0	0	...	...	...	1,892	0	0
12	Extra Revenue	21,047	12	11	25,349	7	11	4,301	11	0	..	...	...
	Total...	4,79,347	6	5	5,08,143	2	10	72,431	1	2	43,635	4	9
	Deduct Decrease......							43,635	4	9			
	Net Increase..							28,795	12	5			

91. The decrease under land revenue is chiefly due to remissions allowed to potails, &c.

Decrease explained.

The decrease under the head stamp is due to the working of the new Stamp Act X of 1862, as well as to the amount litigated during the year being smaller than last year.

The decrease under sandalwood is due to a more economical working of our sandal ranges, and to a larger stock having been in hand the previous year, and sold off to swell the revenues of that year.

92. The outstanding balance, shewn in last year's report, was Rs. 1,64,867—14—1. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,41,363—14—9 have been collected, and Rs. 12,390—14—5 granted on account of remissions, &c., leaving Rs. 11,113—0—11 still due at the close of the year under review; of this sum Rs. 3,068—15—8 have since been re-

Balance of last year.

covered, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,014—1—3 as per subjoined details, still to be collected.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1	Land Revenue	605	3	7
2	Coffee Assessment	6,167	14	6
3	Cardamom...	466	2	8
4	Resin and Pepper	3	2	0
5	Bees wax	228	8	0
6	Nazerkanikay Fees payable by 3 annual instalments	64	14	0
7	Abkari (value of Opium and Ganja in stock) ...	508	4	6
	Total Rupees......	8,044	1	3

Balance of previous year.

93. The report of the previous year shewed that Rs. 10,158—5—8 were due on account of former years and that Rs. 8,466—11—10 had been recovered, leaving only Rs 1,691—9—10 still due.

Receipts.

94. The actual receipts, as compared with those of the year previous, are shewn in the subjoined statements:—

No.	Heads.	1867—68.			1868—69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.
1	Land Revenue.	1,81,417	15	1	1,96,172	2	7	14,754	3	6	...	...	...
2	Coffee Tax ...	32,938	11	10	88,047	7	5	55,108	11	7	...	...	...
3	Survey Charges	...	...	...	3,367	15	4	3,367	15	4	...	...	...
4	Abkari ...	86,691	11	5	89,867	11	8	3,176	0	3	...	...	...
5	Mohaturpha ...	7,321	8	6	8,634	13	10	1,313	5	4	...	...	...
6	Sandalwood ...	41,789	9	8	43,040	9	4	1,250	15	8	...	...	...
7	Cardamom ...	22,215	0	6	39,320	15	11	17,105	15	5	...	...	...
8	Timber ...	12,173	7	9	12,655	0	0	481	8	3	...	...	...
9	Sundries ...	2,229	6	9	1,459	2	2	...	...	...	770	4	7
10	Stamps ...	35,149	8	4	33,590	0	4	...	...	...	1,559	8	0
11	Postal ...	20	0	6	41	14	9	21	14	3	...	...	...
12	Assessed Taxes.	3,755	0	0	4,215	0	0	460	0	0	...	...	...
	Total Ordinary	4,25,702	0	4	5,20,412	13	4	97,040	9	7	2,329	12	7
	Extraordinary.. .	15,278	7	4	29,581	0	10	14,302	9	6	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	4,40,980	7	8	5,49,993	14	2	1,11,343	3	1	2,329	12	7
					Deduct Decrease... ..			2,329	12	7			
					Net Increase... ..			1,09,013	6	6			

95. The increase under the head of land revenue is only nominal, as it appertains to the last khist, which became due at the close of the previous year, owing to the change in the financial year.

Increase explained.

96. The increase under this head is chiefly due to most of the jungles having come under assessment.

Coffee.

97. The increase is due to the cardamom jungles having been leased out last year for 10 years at much enhanced rates.

Cardamom.

98. The increase is due to the large amount of the imperial receipts of the Public Works Department, as well as to the realizations of the sale of waste lands of the year previous, which was recovered during this year.

Extraordinary.

The increase both in the demand and collection will, I trust, be considered satisfactory.

99. The total income of the year, exclusive of the arrears of the past, amounted to Rs. 5,08,143—2—10, against Rs. 4,79,312—10—9 of 1867—68, or an increase of Rs. 28,795—12—5. Inclusive of the arrears of former years, *viz.*, Rs. 1,64,867—14—1, it stood at Rs. 6,73,011—0—11.

Total Income and Expenditure.

The expenditure under the general heads was as follows :—

No.	Heads.	1867—68. Rs.	A.	P.	1868—69. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Charges	2,26,257	14	2	2,39,807	1	1
2	Public Works	1,42,000	0	0	1,56,000	0	0
3	Military	2,67,383	2	0	2,46,125	15	6
	Total......	6,35,641	1	0	6,41,933	0	7

100. The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,807—1—1, against Rs. 2,26,257—14—2, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,68,336—1—9, against Rs. 2,53,089—8—3 in 1867-68

Ordinary Expenditure.

which, contrasted with the year 1867—68, shews an increase of Rs. 13,549—2—11 in expenditure.

Detail of Expenditure.

101. The details of expenditure, as contrasted with the year previous, are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Heads.	1867—68.			1868—69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Ordinary.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Revenue ...	1,07,744	3	7	1,12,036	13	4	4,292	9	9	...	...	...
2	Abkari ...	3,713	15	4	3,171	14	8	...	...	...	542	0	8
3	Stamps	2,289	5	3	2,163	5	3	...	...	...	126	0	0
4	Postal	5,067	15	11	5,477	8	11	409	9	0	...	...	...
5	General Charges ...	4,211	8	6	4,436	15	0	225	6	6	...	...	...
6	Judicial... ...	21,856	11	7	22,393	10	8	536	15	1	...	...	...
7	Medical... ...	2,625	4	0	3,044	11	9	419	7	9	..	...	...
8	Pension... ...	11,254	1	5	12,581	15	4	1,327	13	11	...	...	...
9	Educational ...	10,424	8	0	10,689	14	0	265	6	0	...	..	...
10	Religious Endowment of Temples, &c.	13,800	3	0	13,884	4	0	84	1	0	...	..	...
11	Ecclesiastical ...	8,624	4	9	5,360	5	8	...	...	...	3,263	15	1
12	Miscellaneous ...	34,645	12	10	44,565	10	6	9,919	13	8	...	...	...
	Total......	2,26,257	14	2	2,39,807	1	1	17,481	2	8	3,931	15	9
	Extraordinary P. W.	1,42,000	0	0	1,56,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	...	..	...
	Grand Total......	3,68,257	14	2	3,95,807	1	1	31,481	2	8	3,931	15	9
	Deduct Decrease......							3,931	15	9			
	Net Increase......							27,549	2	11			

The increase under head of land revenue is due to the 1st Assistant's pay having been paid when doing duty at Hassan, and when on leave, and to increased rate of pay to the Survey Department.

Miscellaneous.

102. The increase under this head is due to a larger amount than was sanctioned, having been drawn by the Forest Department, owing to the forgeries perpetrated in that department by a late clerk.

103. The outstanding balances of the year under review, exclusive of those of previous years, amounted to Rs. 99,513—3—5, and were composed of the following items.

Balance of the year.

No.	Items.	Amount of Balance. Rs.	A.	P.	Since recovered up to 25th May 1869. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue	12,938	7	1	10,023	1	8
2	Assessment of Coffee	57,583	2	3	33,712	0	7
3	Survey Charges	7,676	4	6	..	...	...
4	Abkari	379	0	0	..	...	...
5	Mohaturpha	663	15	9	282	2	2
6	Sandalwood	...	...	..	..	...	...
7	Cardamom	6,109	13	3	3,762	14	5
8	Timber	13,363	15	2	13,363	15	2
9	Sundries	255	13	5	92	0	0
10	Sale of waste land	...	...	.	..	...	...
11	Stamps	...	...	..	..	...	...
12	Nazurkanikay Fees	502	12	0	70	6	0
13	Assessed Taxes	40	0	0	..	...	...
	Total Rupees......	99,513	3	5	61,326	8	0
	Deduct amount since recovered......	61,326	8	0			
	Still due Rupees......	38,186	11	5			

104. Rs. 829—15—1 were reported as irrecoverable balances during the year.

Irrecoverable Balance.

105. The demand under coffee assessment amounted to Rs 97,653—3—2, against Rs. 65,998—0—4 in 1867—68. The balance of assessment due for the year was Rs. 57,583—2—3, of which Rs. 33,712—0—7 have since been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,871—1—8 which, I hope, will be collected soon: of this sum Rs. 18,029—11—5 were due by Europeans, and Rs. 5,841—6—3 by native planters.

Demand of Coffee Assessment.

106. The cash balance of the year opened at Rs. 3,45,868-6-3 and closed at Rs. 3,68,972—14—7. This included a remittance of Rs. 70,001—15—6 in silver, and Rs. 4,250—0—0 in currency notes, and Rs. 30,000—0—0 in copper coins and small silver, which were received from Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan.

Cash Balance.

107. The total receipts and disbursements in the Treasury Department amounted respectively to Rs. 7,64,087—8—3 and Rs. 7,40,982—15—11, against Rs. 8,67,484—11—8 and Rs. 7,48,639—4—9 in the year previous.

Treasury Department.

108. Rs. 49,420—0—0 worth of notes remained in hand on the 31st March, and Rs. 4,250—0—0 worth were received from Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore during the year, and Rs. 34,500—0—0 worth were remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore, Rs. 1,04,610—0—0 worth were cashed, and Rs. 87,120-0-0 of notes were issued to the public, against Rs. 38,840—0—0 and Rs. 1,01,580—0—0 during the year previous, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,660—0—0 of notes in stock on the 1st April 1869. Notes are not used as a means of circulation within the province, but almost entirely for purposes of remittance.

Currency Notes.

109. There were Rs. 40,637—0—2 worth of copper coins in stock on the 1st of April 1868, and Rs. 20,000 worth received from Mysore, and Rs. 47,256-6-11 worth were expended during the year under review. Copper coins are in demand, but chiefly at the coffee picking season, when the coolies employed in picking are paid their wages daily in copper.

Copper coins.

110. Deducting a proportion of the expenditure under Military and Public Works and Telegraph, which would be fairly debitable to Madras, and Mysore, this province contributes Rs. 44,683—14—6 or 8·79 per cent of its income towards the General Government of India.

Coorg contributes towards General Govt. of India.

SECTION X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Census

111. No regular census has been taken in this province as yet; but the minds of the people have been prepared for the census to be taken in 1871, by calling for a census of the people employed on the coffee estates throughout Coorg, and by demanding more accurate returns of the population in the ordinary revenue and statistics furnished each year.

The ordinary population according to the revenue accounts stood as follows:—

RACES.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Coorgs	24,392	23,766
Hindus	83,550	83,867
Mahomedans	3,318	5,610
Christians	1,823	2,114
Total......	113,083	115,457

Deaths.

112. The total number of deaths amongst the population amounted to 1,936, against 2,486 of the preceding year, or 16 in every 1,000, against 22 in 1867—68.

Diseases.

113. The mortality under the several diseases was as follows:—

No.	Diseases.	1867—68.	1868—69.
1	Dysentery	62	61
2	Diarrhœa	44	9
3	Fever	1,169	1,050
4	Cholera	...	11
5	Small Pox	304	81
6	Asthma	111	69
7	Convulsions	54	9
8	Dropsy	...	...
9	Other Diseases...	711	614
	Total......	2,455	1,904
10	Violence	3	2
11	Accident	28	30
	Grand Total......	2,486	1,936

114. The subjoined sanitary statistics for the towns in Coorg have been rendered, and are contrasted with the results of the year previous.

Sanitary Statistics.

Towns.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1867—68	1868—69.
Mercara	60	63	123	...	32·15
Virájendrapéṭé	40	48	88	...	30·46
Fraserpéṭé	17	9	26	...	23·44
Somawarpéṭé	15	15	30	...	32·78
Kodlipéṭé	9	7	16	...	23·18
Saniwarasanthé ...	11	9	20	...	40·16
Total......	152	151	303	...	182·17

115. The births during the year amounted to 3,257, against 4,943, in the previous year, and the deaths 2,777 against 2,486.

Births and Deaths.

116. The percentage of births to population was 2·82 against 3·06, and the deaths 2·40 against 3·63 in the preceding year.

Percentage to Population.

AGRICULTURAL.

Coffee.

117. The number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation and under assessment in the several talooks and towns will be apparent from the subjoined statement.

No.	Talooks.	Total Acres taken up.	Total Acres under assessment.	
			1867—68	1868—69.
1	Mercara Talook	23,193	21,419	22,252
2	Padynalknád „	19,371	8,921	19,363
9	Yedanalknád „	22,299	17,996	20,833
4	Kiggatnád „	14,122	6,504	14,023
5	Nanjarajpatna „	5,879	3,484	5,668
6	Yélusávirasímé „	785	328	732
7	Mahadoopété „	5	5	5
8	Vírájendrapété „	26	26	26
	Total ...	85,680	58,682	82,907

Out of this number, 55,750 acres are held by Europeans, and 29,930 acres by natives. The number of acres under assessment respectively is 53,722 and 29,185.

Cinchona.

118. The trees in the cinchona plantation have not flourished so well during the past year, chiefly owing, I believe, to the east winds during the hot months. Seedlings have, however, been sent to the following localities, and were flourishing when last inspected. Those in Kiggatnád and at Padynalknád were in good condition; and it is hoped to gradually extend the cultivation to the more fever stricken localities.

MERCARA TALOOK.

Horurnorokalnád	6
Kagodlunád Cutcherry	6
Suntikoppal	6

PADYNALKNAD TALOOK CUTCHERRY. 12

Kadiethnád	6
Benganád	6
Kuengerinád	6
Thavunád	6

YEDANALKNAD TALOOK.

Yedanalknád Talook Cutcherry	6
Beppunád	6

NANJARAJPATNA TALOOK.

Gadinád	6
Yedavanád	12

Total number of plants sent.... 84

Area of land under cultivation.

119. The subjoined statement will exhibit the extent of land under cultivation, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

Description.	1867—68.			1868—69.		
	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.
Butties	19,23,565¼	...	...	19,27,277¾	...	...
Kundagas... ...	3,073½	...	...	3,055	...	...
Mudies	773¾	...	...	773¾	...	...
Tundús or fields.	...	5,934½	..	...	5,974¼	...
Trees	...	...	26,988	...	...	27,136

Notwithstanding the ravages of the borer, the out-turn of the coffee crops was generally above the estimates. I regret to state that the early rains have, except in a few localities, entirely failed, and the mon-

soon is late in setting in. In the Mercara Talook, the paddy nurseries are generally formed on the 20th of April, but up to the 25th of May they had not been generally commenced. It is to be hoped that the latter rains will providentially compensate for the present failure.

The yield of paddy during the past year, except along the eastern frontier was above the average. The yield of cardamoms was also good, and the prices rose to Rs. 80 per maund, against Rs. 60 and 65 realized last year.

FORESTS.

Assistant Conservators.

120. Mr. Edgar Ludlow, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, was promoted to be 2nd Assistant Conservator, and transferred to the Mysore District from the 21st of November 1868. Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Nandidroog Division of Mysore, was posted to Coorg, and assumed charge on the 8th of December last.

Felling.

121. The subjoined details will exhibit the felling operations of the year.

No.	Description.	1867—68. Logs.	1868—69. Logs.
1	Teak	1,193	809
2	Honnay...	169	... (No details forthcoming.)
3	Matti	68	...
4	Nandi	55	...
5	Bító	5	...
6	Other descriptions	15	...
	Total......	1,505	809

Sale of Teak.

122. During the year under review, 1,587 teak logs were sold at Rs. 15 per log. The amount realized was Rs. 23,715, against Rs. 7,493—12—6 in 1867—68.

..ock.

123. The subjoined statement will shew the stock in hand.

Description of Timber.	Teak.		Honnay.		Bíté.		Mullali.		Junglo Wood.		Grand Total.
Wood Depôts.	No. of logs.	Value of stock.	No. of logs.	Value of stock.	No. of logs.	Value of stock.	No. of logs.	Value of stock.	No. of logs.	Value of stock.	Value.
1 Tittymatti ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2 Chennavírakóṭé	51	765	...	...	4	40	...	...	11	66	871
3 Huṇasúru ...	168	2,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
									Total Rs..		3,306

A new depôt for Coorg timber has been opened at Huṇasúru in the Mysore Province.

Teak Nursery.

124. The Assistant Conservator reports that the teak nursery at Tittymatti was partially destroyed by accidental fire in January last; but that the seedlings are throwing up shoots, and look healthy. The nursery was extended by two acres, and 25 butties of need were sown in April. A new Nursery was formed at Kutampolay at the foot of the pass leading to Cannanore in the Malabar Zillah of Madras.

Sandal.

125. The sandal collected during the year amounted to 298 kandies of billets and 77 of roots. The rates paid for collection in North Coorg were Rs. 7—15—0 per kandi for billets, and in south Coorg Rs. 12—7—6. During the year, 195 kandies of billets and roots were sold at Rs. 92—0—6 per kandi for the former, and Rs. 78—6—5 for the latter, giving an average of Rs. 88—10—0 per kandi, the total amount realized being Rs. 17,281—14—0. The rates for the year previous were Rs. 86—3—0 per kandi for billets and Rs. 76—0—0 for roots.

License System.

126. Rs. 3,285—6—3 were realized on 147 licenses for felling timber, issued to private parties as follows:—

Names of Talooks.		No. of License.	Amount.		
Mercara	Talook	10	107	12	3
Padinalknád	do	2	238	0	0
Yedanalknád	do	17	1,090	0	0
Kiggatnád	do	1	6	0	0
Nanjarajpatna	do	80	1,133	14	0
Yélusâvirasímé	do	37	479	3	10
	Total.........	147	3,054	14	1
	In 1867-68.	159	2,033	7	2

The total revenue derived from all sources, exclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 80,625—2—0, against Rs. 89,839—7—3 of the previous year. The details were as follows:—

No.	Particulars.	1867—69.			1868—69.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Cardamom	23,207	4	8	33,685	14	2
2	Sandalwood	52,417	0	9	19,413	5	1
3	Timber	12,132	9	3	26,018	15	2
4	Forest produce	1,720	7	4	1,506	15	7
5	Miscellaneous	362	1	3			
	Total......	89,839	7	3	80,625	2	0

The increase under cardamom was due to the lease of the forests having been put up to 10 years and having fetched in consequence larger prices.

The decrease under sandal was due to a more economical working of our sandal ranges and to a larger stock having been on hand and sold last year.

127. The balance of previous years amounted to Rs. 43,798—14—3, out of which Rs. 42,704—14—1 have been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,094—0—2.

Balance of previous year.

128. The outstanding balance of the year under review, irrespective of that of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 19,729—9—10, of which Rs. 17,218—13—7 have been recovered up to 25th May.

Balance of the year.

129. The survey of the forests has not yet been undertaken, but the present Conservator of Forests has issued instructions on the point, and it is hoped that some progress will be made during the ensuing year.

Survey of Forests.

130. I regret to have to record that, owing to no intimation of the letters of credit granted to the Forest Department ever having been given to me or to the Treasury officer, the clerk of the Forest office was enabled by forged letters of credit, bearing the forged signatures of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and countersignatures of the Conservator of Forests, and by forged cheques on the Treasury, to draw out and embezzle upwards of Rs. 10,000. On the apprehension and committal to the jail of the late clerk, Mr. Coates, he took strychnine and died within 2 hours, by which all clue to his accomplices and *modus operandi* has been lost. The subject has been separately reported in detail to the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner.

Forest Defalcations.

SURVEY.

131. The survey has been continued under the direction of Lieutenant W. Freeth, an Assistant Superintendent of the Madras Revenue Survey, who considered that the survey operations will be brought to a close by the end of the ensuing season or soon after.

Survey of Coffee Estates.

132. There were 20 European and 846 native estates surveyed during the year, giving a total of 866 estates, comprising an area of the former of 5,166 acres, and of the latter of 3,384, making a total of 10,550, against 402 estates with an area of 18,945 acres in 1867—68. Out of the above, four are re-surveys. The decrease is mainly due to the larger estates having been surveyed, and more petty holdings having been surveyed during the past year.

Number of Estates surveyed.

133. There were 489 estates demarcated during the year. The number of estates demarcated, and undemarcated is shewn in the following statement:—

Demarcation.

List of estates in the Coorg District demarcated and undemarcated during the year 1868—69.

Names.	Total number of Estates.		Demarcated only in 1868—69.		Total demarcated up to date.		Remaining.	
1 Mercara	65	898	4	201	65	724	...	174
2 Nanjarajpatna ...	12	431	1	3	12	431	...	...
3 Kiggatnád	32	226	6	36	22	211	10	15
4 Yedanalknád ...	46	774	2	76	43	321	3	453
5 Padyinalknád ...	13	1,275	7	70	11	419	2	856
6 Yélusávirasímé ...	...	251	...	83	...	251	...	...
Total......	168	3,855	20	469	153	2,357	15	1,498

The total cost for demarcation was Rs. 944—3—0, which gives an average cost of Rs. 0—1—9 per acre, as shewn in the subjoined statement:—

Months.	No. of Estates demarcated.	Estimated Area.	Monthly Expenditure.			Cost per Acre		
April 1868	56	93—10	79	0	0	...	...	...
May "	41	569—50	79	0	0	...	...	...
June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September "	36	860—30	55	4	0	...	...	...
October "	92	1,510—25	124	8	0	...	...	...
November "	48	778—25	124	8	0	...	...	...
December "	23	265—75	124	8	0	...	...	...
January 1869	78	2,361—75	124	0	0	...	...	...
February "	41	735—75	122	0	0	..	...	...
March "	74	1,146—0	111	7	0	...	...	...
Total......	489	8,320—65	944	3	0	...	1	9

Boundary Disputes.

134. There were 18 boundary disputes settled by the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, during the year, against 21 in the year previous. There were no appeals.

Cost of Survey.

135. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,684--7--4, against Rs. 18,172--5--3 during the preceding year, which would give a cost

of Rs. 2—5—5 per acre on the area surveyed, against Rs. 1—0—6 in the year previous.

Estates surveyed and to be surveyed.

136. The following statement will exhibit the talookwar, the number of estates, both Europeans and natives, already surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

No.	Talooks.	Remaining to be surveyed at end of season 1867—68.		Surveyed during 1868—69.		Remaining.	
		Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
1	Mercara Talook ...	3	674	3	338	...	336
2	Nanjarajpatṇa ...	2	294	2	294	...	...
3	Kiggatnád ...	16	211	6	7	10	204
4	Yedanalknád ...	5	687	2	20	3	667
5	Padynalknád ...	9	1,259	7	74	2	1,185
6	Yélusávirasímé ...	...	116	...	113	...	3
	Total......	35	3,241	20	846	15	2,395
						Total	2,410.

It will thus be seen that out of 168 European and 3,855 native estates, 153 European and 846 native estates have been surveyed, leaving only 15 European and 2,395 native estates still to be surveyed. With an efficient staff and a vigorous management, the survey operations ought to be brought to a close at the end of the ensuing season, or certainly soon after.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Civil Dispensary.

137. The number of applications for relief at the civil dispensary of Mercara, as contrasted with the year previous, will appear by the subjoined tabular statement:—

Description.	Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.	
	1867—68	1868—69	1867—68	1868—69	1867—68	1868—69.
In-patients ...	177	185	146	151	31	34
Out-patients ...	4,945	3,515	4,937	3,509	8	6
Total...	5,122	3,700	5,083	3,660	39	40

138. The principal diseases were intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, affections of the lungs, and large chronic ulcers, which latter disease has prevailed to a great extent in all parts of the district. A large number of out-patients applied to be relieved of long round worms from the ulcers.

Diseases.

139. The subjoined statement will exhibit the receipts and disbursements of this charitable institution :—

Realizations.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand 1st January 1868 ...	711	7	9	Dresser's pay	307	7	0
Received during the year, viz:—				Servants' wages by Government	390	0	0
				European medicines from medical store ...	1,045	12	7
From Government ...	1,738	3	7	Do. do. purchased by dispensary fund...	9	7	6
Interest of vested funds.	10	0	0	Annual supplies ...	113	12	4
European Donations ...	401	0	0	Dieting sick	4,46	4	0
" Subscriptions ...	176	1	4	Wines and spirits ...	24	14	2
Sale of medicines to persons not entitled to gratuitous issues ...	788	14	10	Servants from dispensary fund	8	8	0
				Building expenses ...	117	11	7
Total Income......	3,828	11	6	Other charges ...	216	14	8
Total Expenditure......	2,680	11	10				
				Total Expenditure......	2,680	11	10
Balance......	1,147	15	8				

140. The annual average cost of each patient was Rs. 0—4—9, and the daily cost of each in-door patient was Rs. 0—3—1, against Rs. 0—2—4, and Rs. 0—3—5 in the year previous.

Cost of Patients.

141. There were 854 persons vaccinated, out of whom 630 cases proved successful during 1868—69.

Vaccination.

There were 81 deaths from small pox reported during the year under review.

TRADE STATISTICS.

142. The general increase in traffic down the Periambádi, Ghát leading down to Cannanore and Tellicherry, the chief ports of the Malabar District, is remarkable, and clearly indicates the importance of keeping that ghát in perfect repair.

The distribution of the traffic on these roads over the several months of the year is given in the following table :—

Months.	Loaded Carts.	Empty do.	Bandies with Horses and Bullocks.	Horses.	Palankeenor Muncheel.	Bullocks with Loads.	Bullocks without Loads.	Men with Loads.	Men without Loads.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Elephants.	Asses.
April 1868 ...	2,461	1,068	37	117	1	188	752	679	648	815	42	...	1	7
May " ...	1,610	813	34	91	1	796	510	695	2,004	451	...	...	6	...
June " ...	226	122	22	87	2	195	120	741	1,238	140	...	...	7	...
July " ...	133	43	10	64	2	34	43	826	1,460	88	...	...	1	...
August " ...	129	44	13	48	4	72	21	816	1,706	9	108	...	1	...
September " ...	484	184	23	75	1	455	92	1,181	3,977	118	125	...	...	...
October " ...	1,399	418	43	103	1	638	237	973	5,704	281	5	...	6	...
November " ...	3,261	697	33	79	...	1,767	546	955	4,753	454	120	...	8	...
December " ...	7,292	933	51	280	...	4,340	551	1,003	5,596	572	...	...	3	...
January 1869 ...	6,895	2,330	27	1,047	2	4,365	869	723	5,006	430	...	...	4	...
February " ...	6,083	1,701	15	69	2	2,691	1,711	846	4,376	1,191	...	1	4	...
March " ...	6,167	894	46	101	4	1,103	728	832	5,827	639	16	238	15	12
Total......	36,170	9,247	354	2,161	20	16,647	6,181	10,250	42,295	5,188	416	239	56	19

TRADE STATISTICS.

The chief exports are coffee, cardamoms, paddy, sandalwood, and teak. There are no regular data on which to form reliable statistics of the quantities exported, but it is calculated that about 3,100 tons of coffee were exported last year, which would give a value of Rs. 18,60,000. The produce of cardamoms is more difficult to calculate, but taking maunds as a rough estimate, the value must have been Rs. 1,68,000. The paddy is chiefly exported from the talooks in the south of Coorg to Malabar.

The chief Imports are as follows:—

1. European liquors of all descriptions. iron-ware, arms, amunition, piece goods, &c.
2. Sugar, horse gram, rági, lamp and gingelly oil from Mysore.
3. Cloths of all descriptions from Madras.
4. Salt, cocoanuts and cocoanut oil from Canara.

The following table will exhibit the amount of traffic along the 2 main ghát roads leading down to the western coast as contrasted with the year previous.

Description.	Periámbády.		Sampaji.	
	1867—68	1868—69	1867—68	1868—69
Loaded Carts	17,171	26,441	9,311	9,729
Empty do.	7,667	8,200	399	1,049
Bandies with horses and bullocks...	242	185	160	169
Horses	1,118	741	761	1,420
Palankeen or muncheel with bearers.	...	3	1	17
Bullocks with loads	4,021	4,996	10,783	11,651
Do. without	...	6,181	1,350	...
Men with loads	3,308	10,250	5,100	...
Do. without	7,771	42,295	20,140	...
Cattle	3,226	5,188	1,300	...
Sheep and goats	683	416	...	...
Camels	...	1	...	238
Elephants	38	54	3	2
Asses	30	...	...	19
Total......	45,275	1,04,951	49,308	24,292

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Total No. of Registrations.

143. There was a total of 627 registrations, exclusive of memoranda of decrees, wills, and authorities to adopt, against a similar total of 594 in 1867.

Compulsory and Optional Registrations.

144. There were 600 registrations in Book I, against 52● in 1867; and 27 in Book VI, against 68 in 1867. Out of those in Book I, 401 were compulsory and 199 optional, against 365 and 161 respectively in 1867. The proportion of optional to total registrations was 36 per cent, against 30 in the year previous.

Percentage in several Offices.

145. The subjoined table will exhibit the number and percentage of registrations in the several offices in Coorg, as contrasted with the year previous.

OFFICES.	Compulsory.		Optional.		Total.		Per centage of optional to Total.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Coorg Registry Office	44	61	25	4	69	65	36	7
Mercara Sub-Registry Office ...	146	136	80	51	226	187	35	27
Padynálknád, Do.	41	45	17	21	58	66	29	32
Yedanalknád Do.	91	83	36	24	127	107	28	22
Kiggatnád Do.	3	4	5	2	8	6	62	33
Nanjarajpatna Do.	20	27	19	46	39	73	49	63
Yélusávirasímé Do.	20	45	47	78	67	123	70	63
Total......	365	401	229	226	594	627	309	247

Distribution of Work.

146. The following statement will shew the proportion of work done by the several offices, as contrasted with the year 1867.

No.	NATURE OF INSTRUMENTS.	Registrar.		6 Sub-Registrars.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
1	Relating to immovable property ...	68	62	458	538
2	Bonds, &c., Miscellaneous	1	3	67	24
3	Memo of Decrees...	125	74	107	74
	Total......	194	139	632	636

Financial Results.

147. In the Registrar's office, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted for the year to Rs. 152-8-0, but the excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 618—14—2 in the sub-offices, which left a net gain to the Government of Rs. 466—6—2, against Rs. 266—10—5. This shews that the department has maintained itself and brought a small profit to the Government. There are no large commercial towns in Coorg, and coffee estates are not often bought and sold. The Coorgs also are too fond of their hereditary lands ever to part with them, so that the mutations of landed property are not frequent. The small progress shewn may therefore be considered satisfactory.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Money Order System.

148. The following statement will exhibit the number of money orders issued and paid by the agent, and the amount of commission realized thereon during the year. He shews that 674 orders were issued and 98 paid out, amounting to Rs. 21,991½ and Rs. 5,685—11—0 respectively; and that the Treasury had received Rs. 16,305—13—0 in excess of the amount paid out on account of the Money Order office. His commission for the year amounted to Rs. 45—0—0 out of a total commission of Rs. 263—12—0 charged to the Government. I pointed out in last year's report that the commission was far too low. If a subordinate official is to receive only Rs. 45 per annum, for upwards of Rs. 27,000 passing through his hands, a premium on embezzlement will probably be the result in many instances.

Summary of the Working of the Money Order Office at Mercara for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Number of Orders issu d.	Gross Amount.		Commission charged. At 2 Annas.		At 4 Annas.		At 8 Annas.		At 12 Annas.		At 1 Rupee.		At 1—4—0		At 1—8—0		Total Commission.		Second Commission.		Grand Total.		No. of Orders paid.	Gross Amount.	
April 1868 ...	52	1,915	11	2	6	3	4	4	8	2	4	3	0	...	...	7	8	22	14	1	0	1,939	9	7	282	13
May " ...	56	1,470	12	3	0	4	0	5	8	0	12	1	0	1	4	3	0	18	8	...	...	1,489	4	6	614	6
June " ...	59	1,603	0	2	14	3	4	9	0	1	8	2	0	...	...	1	8	20	2	0	2	1,623	4	9	429	3
July " ...	67	1,672	13	3	0	6	0	7	0	0	12	2	0	2	8	...	...	21	4	0	4	1,694	5	12	867	13
August " ..	59	1,924	2	2	10	4	4	6	8	2	4	1	0	...	...	6	0	22	10	...	...	1,946	12	9	904	15
September " ...	76	3,029	6	2	10	5	0	8	8	3	0	11	0	1	4	3	0	34	6	0	12	3,064	8	7	665	0
October " ...	73	2,793	6	2	14	5	0	8	0	1	8	4	0	3	12	7	8	32	10	0	6	2,826	6	16	954	13
November " ...	53	2,259	14	1	8	4	4	6	0	0	12	5	0	...	...	9	...	26	8	0	2	2,286	8	11	485	3
December " ...	49	1,828	12	2	4	2	4	6	0	1	8	4	0	1	4	4	8	21	12	...	...	1,850	8	4	146	7
January 1869 ...	40	1,393	1	1	4	3	12	5	[illegible]	...	...	2	0	1	4	3	0	16	4	1	4	1,410	9	8	167	5
February " ...	44	1,005	12	2	0	4	0	4	8	1	8	1	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	...	...	1,018	12	4	68	0
March " ...	46	1,094	15	1	14	4	12	4	8	0	12	2	0	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	1,108	13	5	99	13
Total......	674	21,991	8	28	4	49	12	75	...	16	8	38	0	11	4	45	0	263	12	3	14	22,259	2	98	5,685	11

ARCHÆOLOGY.

149. The report of last year contained an account of the discovery of numerous cromlechs and cairns in this province. In addition to those reported on last year, a large number was found near Fraserpêṭé, both on the Coorg frontier and across the river Kávéri on the Mysore side.

I proceed now to record the result of the further excavations made near Fraserpêṭé. My first researches were made on some high ground, partly covered with bamboos and scrub jungle, &c., situated to the right of the road leading to Mysore, and about ½ a mile from the bridge across the river Kávéri. There were about 500 cromlechs, occupying a distance of nearly half a mile, shewing that there had been a large settlement of the mysterious race of pre-historic man, at any rate as regards our knowledge, regarding whom all our researches and conjectures have been as yet futile.

There were 17 of these ancient structures excavated, and the dimensions were as follows :—

		Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	
		F.	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.
No.	1	11	3	6	9	3	7
,,	2	8	3	4	5		
,,	3	7	0	4	6		
,,	4	8	3	6	0		
,,	5	9	0	5	0		
,,	6	8	0	6	6		
,,	7	6	3	4	0	4	3
,,	8	6	0	3	9	4	0
,,	9	7	10	3	4		
,,	10	7	0	3	6		
,,	11	6	0	4	0		
,,	12	{ 7	2	2	6		
		{ 6	6	3	5		
,,	13	7	0	4	6		
,,	14	7	2	4	8		
,,	15	10	3	7	6		
,,	16	8	0	5	8		
,,	17	3	10	2	4	1	4

Some of these cromlechs were distinctly visible, whilst others were only traceable by the circle of stones round them, the superincumbent slabs being about a foot or two below the surface of the ground, and often covered over by bamboo clumps and low jungle, shewing that they had not been disturbed by the hand of man for ages past.

Some were found without top or side slabs; but in some cases the granite of which these slabs consisted was so far decomposed, that it crumbled to dust, and could scarcely be traced in the soil. No. 1 had no side slabs, but had slabs at each end and at the bottom. No. 7 had no top slab, but the sides and bottom slabs were perfect, and in one end of the slab facing the east, was the segmental aperture, which formed the entrance or door, as described in my former reports. This cromlech was situated within a circle of stones of 25 feet diameter. All the cromlechs in this locality were within such circles, and some in concentric circles. In No. 12, the top consisted of 2 large slabs, each one foot thick.

The Reverend Mr. Richter, the Principal of the Government Central School, had kindly photographed No. 16, and copies of his photographs were submitted with my memo to the Government. This cromlech is within a circle of 14 feet diameter, consisting of rough un-hewn boulders of granite, 3½ feet high and 2 feet broad. The aperture is 1 foot 7 inches wide by 1 foot 2 inches deep. The top slab is almost on a level with the bottom of the boulders of rock around it. This fact would distinctly indicate that such a structure could not have been used as a residence, as it must have been flooded by each heavy shower of rain.

About a mile to the north of Fraserpéṭé, on the road to Somawarpéṭé. I found a number of cromlechs, but most of them had been tampered with, apparently by the Waddars for the sake of the slabs. One was 8—9 long by 5½ feet broad and 3¾ feet deep. It was within a circle of rough stones of 47 feet diameter. This is the largest circle I have observed in Coorg. Another was 7½ feet long by 5 feet broad and 4 feet 2 inches deep. Both of these had segmental apertures facing due east.

At Ramaswami Kanivé, about 5 miles to the north of Fraserpéṭé, I found a number of these rude structures and had four excavated. In all these cromlechs I found similar remains of antique pottery, bones, and pieces of iron. Some of the urns are unique and really beautiful in shape. Mr. Richter has also photographed groups of these urns, vases, &c., and copies of the photographs were also submitted. Lieutenant W. Freeth, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Revenue Survey in Coorg, has also taken drawings of these vessels and kind-

ly given a sketch lithograph of them. In the lithographs submitted with this report, the vessels in the upper right-hand corner are those found in the cromlechs situated beyond the bridge, and those in the upper left-hand corner are those found near Ramaswami Kanivé; some of these deserve special notice. The smaller goglets are composed of beautiful black pottery, highly glazed or polished. The larger round pot with the 3 small tubes would clearly indicate that the process of distillation was known to the original constructors of these mysterious structures, or that these structures have been inhabited or frequented by subsequent and different races. The finding of such a vessel, so different in its use from the cinerary urns and other vessels generally found, would again open the question as to whether all such structures were tombs, or whether some were used as residences. It might be said that, as food, &c., used to be placed for the use of the spirits of the dead, it is possible that a still was supplied to enable such a spirit (perhaps one of a known thirsty soul) to procure a further supply, but this is to rush into the regions of the fanciful imagination, and as aptly said by a late writer on the subject—

"It is open to the mind to people times, about which history is "absolutely silent, with men of any race, speech or social condition "which it may think good."

Further from Ramaswami Kanivé and about half way to Sómawar péṭé, in the very heart of the jungle, I found a few more cromlechs, and opposite to one a fallen square pillar, which was covered with an inscription in some character, which neither I nor any of my officials have been able to decipher as yet. The letters are much obliterated by the action of time, but some would look like old Canarese. I will try and obtain photographs or impressions taken off the stone and will submit them hereafter. The inscription is surmounted by an engraved cow and calf.

In one of the cromlechs, in which fragments of bones were found, a portion of the human jaw with two molar teeth in fair condition was found and has been forwarded, through Mr. Bowring, C. S. I., the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to Dr. Oldham at Calcutta for inspection and comparison. I also submitted a piece of crystal, which was found in the cromlechs at Vírájpéṭé, but which

was laid aside and forgotten. It is very hard and slightly cuts glass.

One of the urns found in the cromlechs at Fraserpétė was full of paddy, the husk of which was in perfect preservation, whilst the grain itself had completely disappeared. In others I found rági.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, F. G. S., has shewn in his interesting lectures on pre-historic man, that the pottery of the stone age was rude in form and in material, and that having been moulded by hand without the aid of a potter's wheel, it was of irregular form and unequal thickness; but the vessels found in the cromlechs of Coorg are well, some beautifully, shaped and of equal thickness throughout, which shews that they are of a more modern period.

The most remarkable cromlechs I have yet seen in Coorg, with the exception of the double chambered structure at Vírájpéṭé described in my former reports, are situated in the same direction as those last described, but nearer Sómawarpéṭé. There are only four constructed on the rocky summit of a hill, which commands a fine and extensive view all round. These cromlechs have the circle of stones round each, but stand out in high relief and have never been covered with earth or stones. In the centre of the lithograph, Mr. Freeth has given a sketch of these interesting structures, and I had also the pleasure of forwarding, for submission to the Government, colored drawings of the group and of each separately, executed by the same officer.

These cromlechs were quite empty and the largest measured inside 7 feet 3 inches long by 6 feet high and 5½ feet wide. The superincumbent slab was 11 feet 8 inches long by 8 feet wide. These cromlechs were evidently not used as tombs, and I am strongly of opinion that they must have been altars. The sun was the most ancient universal object of idolatrous worship, and the moon also received the early veneration of mankind; and, placed as these structures are in high relief on the summit of a rocky hill, they would appear fit places for those anniversary fires and sacrifices, in which the earlier races of man delighted.

It might be interesting and of use to trace the names by which these monuments of an unknown race and of pre-historic times are known in different parts of India. In Coorg they are called ಪಾಂಡು ಪಾರ

"*Pándu páré,*" or the stone of the Pándus, and also ಪಂದರ ಮನೆ "*Pandara Mané,*" or house of the Pandaras. These two words must not be confounded with each other.* The Pándus are the descendants of the celebrated five brothers, whilst the Pandaras are a legendary pygmy race, who are popularly supposed to have occupied these rude structures. In the Malayalum language, which bears a strong affinity to the Coorg dialect, the term used is *Pándu páré,* though such structures have not been found in the Malayalum country. The word páré means a small hut; in Tamil páré also means a large stone. In the Canarese language these antique structures are often called ಮಾಂಡವರ ಮನೆ *Mándavara Mané,* derived from the Sanscrit and signifying the houses of the dead.

The Chief Commissioner inspected some discovered on the top of the Muribetta hill in North Coorg and directed some to be excavated. Some of these had concentric rows of upright stones and two of them had upright slabs arched above, so as evidently to have formed an arched entrance within the enclosure. Portions of the arches have been destroyed by the ravages of time. The space within the concentric rows of stones was excavated, and earthern vessels of the exact pattern and description found elsewhere were discovered, but all in miniature. These vessels bear the same relative proportion to the vessels found in the cromlechs elsewhere, as the small toy chatties of native children do to the larger vessels in common use at the present day. Several beads and tubes bored through and evidently portions of necklaces were also found. These are of the color and description of agate and have circles in white round, with a zigzag pattern in white in the centre.

CONCLUSION.

Remarks.

150. The Chief Commissioner presumed that, as no reference was made in last year's report to the existence of any ill-feeling between the Coorgs and European planters, there had been but few disturbing causes to mar the bright picture of material prosperity exhibited in that report. It is a subject of congratulation that no ill-feeling does exist between the Coorgs and the British settlers of the province, and there was only one disturbing cause likely to lead to any ill-feeling or collision. I would allude to cattle trespass and to the

prohibition of the slaughter of cattle in Coorg. On our assumption of the Government of the territory, General Fraser, the Political Agent with the forces, issued a proclamation assuring the Coorgs that all their religious prejudices would be strictly respected, on which they pointed out that the slaughter of the sacred bull and cow had been prohibited from time immemorial. Some settlers, much annoyed by cattle trespass and having their estates damaged, began to shoot at the cattle ; but on my interfering, punishing the offenders and pointing out the results of such conduct amidst an armed population, and at the same time rigidly enforcing the provisions of the cattle trespass Act, the crisis in those localities was tided over, and general contentment and good feeling exist between the two races throughout the province.

I have now to bring to the notice of the Government, the services of those officers, to whose co-operation the general results of the administration must be mainly due.

Educational Department.

151. The services of the Reverend Mr. Richter, the Principal of the Central School and Inspector of schools in this province, during upwards of 11 years, are well known to the Chief Commissioner. In him the Coorgs have a true friend and to him will be chiefly due their moral and intellectual progress.

Department of Public Works.

152. Mr. Gramatzki, the Assistant Engineer was in charge of the division, up to end of June 1868, and worked well and efficiently. Lieut. S. C. Clarke, Royal Engineers has been in executive charge ever since: I have already alluded to his services, and can only add that the signs of his presence and supervision in all parts of his division, and the general improvements effected, are the subject of general comment.

Revenue Survey.

153. Lieut. W. Freeth, the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, has discharged his official duties, as usual, well and zealously.

Forest Department.

154. The duties of the Forest Department, were discharged by Mr. Edgar Ludlow, during 8 months of the year with his usual zeal and ability, and

though negligence and want of strict attention to his accounts may be attributed to him in the matter of the defalcations in his department. I believe few officers, especially when young and comparatively fresh to both the country and official routine, could have checked the determined series of forgeries, which were carried out through the want of proper check in the system of accounts. The letters of credit and cheques were not only forged, but forged accounts were substituted and sent to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. Ludlow has drawn up a valuable paper on cardamoms, which the Chief Commissioner has caused to be printed. Mr. H. Hunter has discharged the duties of the Forest Department since the 8th of December last, to my entire satisfaction. He is a zealous, steady, and painstaking officer.

Assistant Superintendents.

155. Lieut. J. S. F. Mackenzie, the 1st Assistant Superintendent had to proceed on medical certificate to Europe in September last. My best thanks are due to him for the efficient manner in which he invariably discharged his duties. He displayed great interest in the municipal and sanitary arrangements of Vírájpété, and the greatly improved condition of that town is mainly due to his exertions. Captain H. F. De Lousada, an Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Commission, was appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, and joined his appointment on the 29th of September 1868, but has also been obliged to proceed to Europe owing to ill-health. He discharged all the duties that devolved on him to my entire satisfaction, but he is not quite as accessible and cordial to natives, as an officer in civil employ ought to be.

My Coorg Assistant Mr. C. Subbia discharged the duties of the Treasury during the past year. He also passed the prescribed examination for the Higher Standard, and has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, the duties of which he has discharged satisfactorily. He is an intelligent and enlightened man, and in conjunction with Mr. C. Cariappa, the Subédar of the Mercara Talook, heads the cause of progress amongst his countrymen.

156. My best thanks are due to the Head and Naib Sheristadars of my office, Mr. Matanda Appachanna and Kodanda Appachu, for the

Sub-Establishments. efficient discharge of their duties and ready aid afforded me on all occasions. They are not mere ministerial officers as elsewhere, but rank as chiefs amongst the Coorgs and command much influence amongst their countrymen, Kuteytti Iyeppa, the Karník or Treasurer, and Haléri Shamia, the Manager of the Abkari Department, have discharged their duties well.

My special thanks are again due to Mr. W. Jennings, the Manager of my office, for the very efficient manner in which he discharged all his duties. He has since earned a well merited promotion, and been appointed Chief Clerk of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore.

Mr. J. D'Vaz, was appointed Manager in the beginning of April last, and has proved most efficient.

In conclusion, I trust that the general results of the administration of this little province may be considered satisfactory. The important charge has devolved upon me with the exception of a few months, since February 1865, and failing health warns me that I may have to lay it down ere long. No one who has known Coorg and the Coorgs can help loving them, and I would fain hope that I may be considered to have been ever actuated with a true regard for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country. The pleasures of my duty have been enhanced by finding so many of my country-men settled arround me, and in advocating their cause on several occasions. I have done so under the firm conviction that their interests and those of the province are identical, and that the prosperity of the country is bound up with that of the British settlers.

COORG SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 28*th May* 1869.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX I

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN COORG DURING THE YEAR 1868—69.

There is not much to be said in the case of a small district like Coorg, the only remarkable feature in which is that it is traversed by two first class ghát-roads connecting it with the western coast. The Budget provision was Rs. 2,00,000, of which about one-fifth lapsed.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Of the only three large items of expenditure, the improvements to the Superintendent's office were satisfactorily carried out, while but little work was done to the offices in South Coorg, owing to the late date at which sanction was received, and the construction of the new Mercara jail was advisedly postponed. As regards the latter, owing to a difference of opinion between the Chief Engineer, and the local medical officers, as to the best site available, the Deputy Inspector General of the medical department visited the station, and reported in favor of the site pointed out by the latter, an opinion in which I concurred, after personally inspecting both places. This decision necessitated a revision of the estimate and the postponement of the work.

AGRICULTURAL.

Nothing is reported under this head, but it is believed that if a special officer were available for the purpose, some useful irrigation projects might be devised in the Yélusávírasímé Talook, and the attention of the Superintendent of irrigation in Mysore will be directed to the subject, as soon as circumstances permit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The most useful works carried out in the year are the pack-bullock roads from Virájendrapéṭé to Siddapur, and from Siddapur towards Periyápaṭṇa to the frontier. These communications are the basis of a projected roadway, which will in great measure supersede the existing main lines through the district, and are of great service.

Another serviceable work is the bridle path which has been

opened out between Víréjendrapété to the Wynád frontier, forming the only available line of communications between the two districts.

The construction of a bridge over the Gonikopal stream has been successfully carried out, after considerable delay, and will be a great help to traffic.

The other works do not call for special remark.

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was trifling.

Communications.

Considerable work has been carried out on the Periambádi and Sampaji Gháts, both lines being reported to be on the whole in a satisfactory condition. The former of these is a difficult line, the gradients being severe, in which respect it is inferior to the Sampaji Ghát, though it is the more useful communication of the two.

The Mercara-Kodlipété road is in tolerable order, but as the contemplated bridges on it have not yet been carried out, the work s still incomplete. They were suspended under orders from the Supreme Government.

Establishment.

The charges under this head are heavy, but unavoidably so, owing to the reasons specified in the report.

General Observations.

There was a large lapse during the year, partly from some major works having been disapproved, and partly from others having been commenced late in the year. Sickness has been rife, as in previous years, South Coorg being notoriously unhealthy to strangers, and particularly so to Europeans.

Lieutenant Clarke is an energetic and painstaking officer, and Mr. Gramatzki has worked well. The upper subordinates mentioned by the Chief Engineer are entitled to credit.

(Signed.) L. Bowring,
Chief Commissioner

17th June 1869.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN COORG FOR THE YEAR 1868—69.

The Original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2,00,000 decreased by increase of stock to 1,99,319. The outlay has been Rs. 1,55,736 or Rs. 43,583 less than the amount sanctioned.

Heads of Service.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	More.	Less.
Original Works.	1,09,700	86,190	54,354	...	31,836
Repairs.	43,000	66,510	61,725	...	4,785
Establishment.	42,300	42,300	36,083	...	6,217
Tools and Plant.	5,000	5,000	3,574	...	1,426
Profit and Loss.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rs......	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,55,736	...	44,264
Increase of Stock Balance......		681	...	681	...
Grand Total Rs......		1,99,319	1,55,736	681	44,264
Difference			43,583		

The above outlay was thus distributed under the several heads of service.

Class.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military.	...	...	...
II. Civil Buildings.	27,994	1,532	29,526
III. Agricultural	55	670	725
IV. Communications	26,305	59,523	85,828
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements. ...	...	...	...
Total of Works......	54,351	61,725	1,16,079
Tools and Plant... ..			3,574
Establishment......			36,083
Profit and Loss......			...
Total Rs......			1,55,736

ORIGINAL WORKS.

I. Military.

Nil.

II. Civil Buildings.

1. *Improving Superintendent's Office at Mercara.*—Estimate Rs. 11,992. Expenditure up to date, Rs. 11,779. The work which has been executed satisfactorily by contract agency, consisted of removing the old roofing and putting corrugated iron-sheeting in its stead.

2. *Virájendrapété Public Offices.*—Estimate Rs. 33,622. Expenditure up to date, Rs. 5,925. In consequence of the late date at which this work received the sanction of the Government of India, expenditure has necessarily been small. The basement and foundation will however have been completed before the commencement of the rains.

3. *Mercara Jail.*—Estimate Rs. 72,745. Expenditure, Rs. 20,716. The original site for this building having been objected to by the medical authoriteis on sanitary grounds, another site on a higher plateau was selected, and the original plan considerably modified by adopting the now generally prevalent radiating-system. This change of plan, consequent to the alteration of sites, involves an excess of Rs. 10,000 over original estimate of Rs. 72,745. The sanction of the Government of India to this revised estimate will be solicited in due course. The above expenditure was incurred chiefly in the purchase of building materials.

4. *Constructing a temporary Workshop.*—Estimate Rs. 260. Expenditure Rs. 256. This has been completed satisfactorily.

5. *Re-roofing passage near Superintendent's Office.*—Estimate Rs. 2,180. Expenditure Rs. 789. This work was commenced late in the season, which prevented its completion during the year. The work consisted in the substitution of an iron roof in place of a thatched one.

6. *Constructing a Police Station at Mercara.*—An expenditure of Rs. 630 was incurred on this work.

III. Agricultural.

Nil.

IV. Communications.

7. *Construction of a timber trussed bridge of two bays on the Gonikopal river on the Mysore—Cannanore Road.*—Estimate Rs. 23,710. Expenditure, Rs. 2,217, or Rs. 25,134 up to date, being Rs. 1,424 in excess of original estimate. The re-construction of this bridge commenced in 1865, and was completed in March 1869, having been four years in operation and attended with numerous difficulties, the chief of which was the unhealthiness of its locality. It has been partly executed by the aid of the Sappers, partly by departmental agency, and was eventually completed by a contractor who worked strenously to complete the bridge.

8. *Raising three bridges at Bittengal.*—Estimate Rs. 12,758. These works have been satisfactorily completed at an expenditure of Rs. 12,760.

9. *Opening out a Bridle-path between Vírájendrapéṭé and Wynád frontier.*—This work was commenced in January 1868; but owing to a mis-understanding between the Executive Engineer and contractor, the work was suspended for a time, but finally completed in February 1869. The expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,387. The line is 3 feet broad and now traversable for horses and bullocks. Some of the minor streams have been bridged over, as a temporary measure, with strong logs laid side-by-side, and resting on stone abutments.

10. *Metalling Connecting-Line with Sampaji Ghát.*—Estimate Rs. 3,000. Expenditure Rs. 3,638. The greater portion of the earth work has been completed, and material for metalling is being collected.

11. *Opening out Bridle-path from Mercara to Siddapur.*—Estimate Rs. 6,000. Expenditure Rs. 737. Owing to the late date of receiving sanction and the scarcity of labor, the outlay has been small on this work.

12. *Alteration of alignment at second mile Mercara—Fraserpéṭé road.*—Estimate Rs. 6,168. Expenditure Rs 3,371. Although this work has been most expeditiously carried out, it is at present unfit for

cart traffic, on account of large pieces of rock still blocking up parts of the roadway. This short line when fit for traffic, will prove of great benefit to the public.

13. *Making Pack-Bullock road from Virájendrapété to Siddapur.*—Estimate Rs. 6,000. Expenditure up to date, Rs. 6,263. This work has been satisfactorily carried out by departmental agency.

14. *Making Pack-Bullock road from Siddapur to Periyápatna.*—Estimate Rs. 6,300. Expenditure up to date Rs. 6,742. This has also been completed by departmental agency, and forms with the foregoing work a continuous line of roadway, and will be eventually the great highway through the province of Coorg.

15. *Inspection-Houses at Sómawarpété and Siddapur.*—Estimate Rs. 5,090, and Rs. 5,579. Expenditure during the year Rs. 645 and Rs. 671, respectively. These works were sanctioned too late in the season to admit of much progress being made on them during the year.

16. 8 Cooly Lines on Mysore—Mangalore, Mysore—Cannanore and Mercara—Periambádi roads. Estimate Rs. 6,104. Expenditure up to date, Rs. 5,931.

V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

17. Expenditure under this head has been Rs. 1,532, during the year, against a Budget allotment of Rs. 5,000.

Communications.

18. *Repairing Periambádi Ghát.*—Estimate Rs. 8,563. Expenditure Rs. 8,481. Although the condition of this Ghát road is on the whole satisfactory, yet a great deal remains to be done to put the whole line in good order.

19. *Repairing approaches to Periambádi Ghát.*—Estimate Rs. 12,600. Expenditure Rs. 12,384. Considerable pains have been taken to render the condition of this road satisfactory; but the nature of the

gravel and the want of metalling have considerably militated against them.

20. *Mercara—Periambádi Road.* Estimate Rs. 2,400. Expenditure Rs. 2,888. This is in fair condition; but owing to the greater part of the mileage allowance having been devoted to laying metal over one mile of embankment, much general improvement was prevented.

21. *Repairing Sampaji Ghát.*—Estimate Rs. 8,707. Expenditure Rs. 8,698. The whole of this line is in fair trafficable order.

22. *Approaches to Sampaji Ghát.*—Rs. 10,000. Expenditure Rs. 13,506. A very considerable amount of work was carried out on this line of roadway during the year, and its condition is very satisfactory.

23. *Special Repairs to Mercara—Kodlipéṭé Road.* Estimate Rs. 4,500. Expenditure Rs. 4,505. These repairs were urgently required, as the line though but recently made and opened out, was rapidly falling into disrepair. It is now traversable for cart traffic, and has been much more frequented during the past season than for some years past.

24. *Maintaining Road from Vírájendrapété to Coorg Boundary.*—Estimate Rs. 2,000. Expenditure Rs. 2,230. This line is in very fair condition.

25. The total expenditure under head "Communications" has been Rs. 59,523, against an allotment of Rs. 59,987. This expenditure includes many petty repairs beyond the works enumerated.

Establishment.

26. The charge for establishment, Rs. 36,083, was 30·15 per cent on the total outlay. This high percentage is chiefly attributable to the unhealthiness of the climate of Coorg, the executive being employed on surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates, instead of executive work, as also to the double travelling allowances granted to the officers and subordinates employed in the province.

General Observations.

27. From the table on page 151 of the report, it will be observed that the large lapse of Rs. 43,583 has taken place during the year

under review, which is partly attributable to the disapproval of the Government to several of the major works entered in the Budget grant; and the Supreme Government was informed in this office letter No. 2 A. of the 9th February last in reply to their letter No. 67 A. of the 22nd January, that Rs. 30,000 would in consequence be available for utilization elsewhere. Added to this, some works were only commenced late in the season.

28. Under the modified grant for head "Repairs" there has been a short expenditure of Rs. 4,785 only, which is satisfactory.

29. The Executive Engineer Lieutenant Clarke, R. E., and Assistant Engineer Mr. Gramatzki, have both worked well. A second Assistant Engineer Mr. Rodgers has been added to the strength of the executive in Coorg during the year.

30. Of the upper subordinates, Messrs. Fitz Gibbon and Scaldwell deserve favorable mention for the satisfactory manner they have discharged their duties.

31. Sickness, as usual, has prevailed to a considerable extent and exercised its influence among the upper and lower subordinates, to the hindrance of progress on several of the works.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
MAY 27*th* 1869.

C. V. WILKIESON, COLONEL., R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore and Coorg.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COORG SURVEY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1868—69.

Area surveyed.

During the past official year, 20 European and 846 native estates, comprising an area of 10,551·04 acres, were surveyed chiefly in the Mercara, Nanjarajpaṭṇa, Padinalknád and Yélusávirasímé Talooks. Of these, 4 are re-surveys. Area 1101·13 acres.

Mapping & Computation.

2. The mapping and computations of 591 estates have been completed in the central office, Madras, and lithographed copies of maps of 500 estates 16,525·26 acres in area have been supplied.

Cost.

3. The total expenditure incurred during the period under report including central office is Rs. 23,968—13—4.

Yélusavirasímé Talook completed.
Nanjarájpatna Talook nearly completed.

4. With the exception of 3 native estates remaining to be surveyed, the Yélusávirasímé Talook is completed. The Talook of Nanjarajpaṭṇa, though nearly finished, cannot be returned as such, as there are some hithlús (building sites) still being brought under coffee assessment.

Survey Registers.

5. The registers of Nanjarajapaṭṇa, Yélusávirasímé, and Mercara Talooks are in progress, and will be completed before the commencement of the next field season. The registers written both in English and Canarese are so prepared as to allow alterations of proprietorship &c., being entered when necessary.

Connection with G. T. Survey.

6. An attempt is being made to connect Hururnorkalnád, with two trigonometrical points, for the purpose of testing the correctness of the work performed by the Coorg Revenue Survey party.

Remaining to be surveyed.

Time required to complete he Survey.

7. A statement shewing the number of European and native estates remaining to be surveyed is appended. The 15 European estates as yet to be taken up are mostly under reference on account of disputes, entire or partial resignations, &c. The native estates are all small. Their survey

will, it is expected, be completed before the close of 1870—71.

	No. of European Estates.	No. of Native Estates.	Total.
Yélusávirasímé	...	3	3
Kiggatnád	10	204	214
Mercara	...	336	336
Yedanalknád	3	667	670
Padynalknád	2	1,185	1,187
Total......	15	2,395	2,410

8. Since the date of the last report, 489 estates of 8,320·65 acres have been demarcated at a cost of Rs. 944-3-0, or 1*a*. 9*p*. per acre. 8,887 stones have been placed, which, though rough, are less expensive than and equally as permanent as cut stones.

Demarcation.
Area demarcated and Cost incurred.

9. There remain 15 more European and 1,498 more native estates to be demarcated.

Remaining to be demarcated.

10. Eighteen boundary disputes have been settled without any appeal. Thirteen persons, all of whom are low country people, chetties and merchants have been fined in the aggregate Rs. 43—8—0 under Act XXVIII of 1860. In the náds, no difficulty has ever been experienced from the Coorgs.

Settlement of Disputes.

Boundary Act.

11. Lieutenant Freeth states that his subordinates have, notwithstanding sickness, done their best. He particularly mentions the good services done by his office manager.

Conduct of Subordinates.

12. The party has been inspected by the Superintendent during the months of December and January 1869.

Inspection.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
CHEPAUK, 2*nd June* 1869.

F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

COORG

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1868—69.

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1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

Coorg is situated in latitude 12° 26′ 20″, and longitude 4° 30′ 46″. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore Country. Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Conner of the Royal Engineers in 1817, who has written a very interesting memoir of the survey. Colonel Priestley and 1st Assistant Lieutenant Freeth are now engaged in a survey of all the coffee estates: after the completion of which, it would be advisable to commence a detailed topographical survey of the Province.

1. *Area—cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.*

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.		
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Rail Roads.
British Possessions	547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Total British...	547	1,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Native States		Nil.								
Total Native...										
Grand Total......										

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Mountains and Elevated Tracts.	The following description is taken from Lieutenant Connor's Memoirs of the Survey in 1817:— The Mállimbi Peak lying on the confines of Yélusávira and Yeddavanád is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Other detached hills and ridges, though numerous, are not deserving of any particular notice. The Hill close to Virájendrapété and Mugutgere Betta are the most remarkable: they are both steep, but low, the latter presents a precipitous rocky acclivity towards the west, there is a small pagoda on its top, some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary, not however remarkable for either elevation or extent; amongst them Sidaswar and Mawkal are the most prominent, the former guards the pass, or rather woody defile that gives entrance to Coorg, and attracts attention, as being for some years the place of retreat of the adventurous Chiefs of those wild regions. A pagoda dedicated to Siva occupies the top of this Hill. Of the mountains below the ghâts the immense ridges, connected with, and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the ghâts one unvaried extent of precipitous hills and impenetrable woods. The range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kávari hill to Parruthaddi Betta is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance having numerous minor branches running from it; of the few detached hills, Bantamalé, Kaniyár Gutta, and Balla Nád in South Canara, are the most conspicuous, the former is the highest, they are however all comparatively low, but very steep.	British Territory.	From the situation and nature of the country a great variety in its soil necessarily will be inferred. Trees indicating in some measure the nature and quality of the soil on which they grow, that of Coorg Proper, covered by one continued forest, must be considered of singular fertility, the soil of most of the low hills and slopes is of a reddish firm earth with a slight gravelly mixture, (occasionally a little stony) the luxuriant foliage and stature of the trees they produce is a sufficient assurance of their fecundity. The large hills including the ridge forming the summits of the ghâts, the Bramahgiri mountains, Kote Betta and a few others are not so fortunate in this particular. Ascending from their foot, the soil becomes gradually more meagre, rough and stony as the top is approached: the summits of the greater part of those hills is devoid of wood, though not destitute of verdure, as a luxuriant pasturage (the resort of numberless wild animals) succeeds to the deep woods that encompass their base. The soil of those hills can in no place be called rocky; blocks of coarse granite are occasionally to be met with on them, but those immense tables of brick or indurated stone that forms so great an ingredient in the composition of the ghâts of the more nor-
Plains.	The rough and uneven surface of the country is every where diversified by narrow and steep valleys, which are occupied by the arable lands, this situation being the only one calculated for the cultivation of rice; the breadth of those valleys, varies in proportion to the steepness of the country; they rarely however exceed half a mile, and in the more hilly parts frequently are not more than a		

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	fourth of that distance, winding along the bases of the eminences that border them; they run for considerable distances, occupying the narrow clifts of all the high grounds affording sufficient water for the purposes of irrigation; the narrow valleys are cut away to increase their extent, and if favorable are formed into terraces for the purpose of further enlarging the space capable of being cultivated.		thern parts, do not enter into the formation of that portion of them coming within this territory. The soil of the higher grounds of Yélusávira Símé consists of a thin stratum of gravelly earth, barren and arid, producing only a few dwarfish shrubs and a tall thin grass.
Rivers.	The rivers both below, and above the gháts in Coorg, begin to swell in the early part of June, and flow with a violent and boisterous rapidity till October, when their streams become more placid. The excessive and continued rains common amongst those hills for the intervening months will readily account for the immense body of water, that, during their continuance, forces its passage even by the smallest rivulets, which roughen into torrents, and, subsiding with the course, leaves an immense chasm, that is but partially occupied by the stream during the other parts of the year. Tala Kávari ranking high among the places of religious sanctity, devotees of all descriptions constantly resort to it, either in the fulfilment of some vow to propitiate the deity, or the ordinary course of their pilgrimage; but at the játra, or annual festival, which takes place in September, the concourse is said to be from 5 to 6,000, and from all parts the superstition is stated to be of a profitable nature; each pilgrim, as he bathes in the holy fountain, places a piece of money in it, and those votive offerings are carefully transferred to the treasury of the deity. A great liberality, however, is shewn to all whom purposes of devotion may have brought to the celebrated fane as they are fed for the whole, or large part of the period they may remain. The Kávari may be considered from its length, and the volume of waters which it carries to the sea, as one of the principal rivers of the peninsula. It pursues a course of nearly 400 miles, and after fertilizing Tanjore disembogues between Nagapatam and Tranquibar, mingling its waters with those of the Bay of Bengal. The course of this fine river through Coorg is very tortuous, and its		Descending westward from the summit of those mountains, the soil undergoes some change, becoming of a darker hue and rather more permeable. It is highly fertile, nourishing a forest of immense stature. The stratum of earth is every where steep and continues so without intermission till the foot of those hills. The soil of the valleys in the upper country is liable to some varieties, that of the northern and western parts of Coorg Proper is a rich dark reddish clay, quite devoid of any stony mixture, and remarkable for its powers of production; that of the more southern parts, particularly the Kiggatnád Talook, is of a darker color, sometimes approaching to black having a slight mixture of sand, and nearly as remarkable for the force and activity of its vegetation. The singular fecundity for which those parts are remarkable may in some measure be attributed to the variety of rich vegetable matter brought down by the torrents from the high grounds in the vicinity of the cultivated lands. To this annual supply may be added their

banks are over-grown mostly with a stately forest, which, for the greatest part of its whole extent, overhangs its borders; they are universally of a rich clay, or mould, and everywhere sufficiently high (on an average nearly about 15 to 20 feet), and steep, if not precipitous, as to render their ascent difficult; the general breadth of the river is liable to some varieties; but it imperceptibly increases from its source, its extreme width at the point of departure being about $\frac{1}{8}$th of a mile; the bed over which it flows differs in various places, being occasionally sandy, pebbly, and rocky: the latter feature may, however, be considered as the most predominant, and consequently it is subject to great irregularities of surface. The established passages over the Kávari are exceedingly limited during the dry months; there is only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet water where it is usually crossed: the river however is not generally fordable even at this season, its depth throughout being extremely unequal, varying almost every furlong, but in most part of the latter 20 miles; it is of sufficient depth to render boats (except in a very few places) all times necessary. The river forms a strong barrier, and well fitted for defence, the roads leading to the passage of it are stockaded, and could not be forced without some difficulty. The Kávari from November to the end of May has a rather lively stream, and a considerable body of water when the vicinity of its source is considered: immediately in the neighbourhood of it the smallest depth may be 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but the greater portion is much beyond this: the remaining part of the year it assumes the restless impetuosity of a torrent, and during this period is possible to be forded, from a short distance west of Bh´gamandala.

The Lakshman Tírth river runs but a very short distance through Coorg, nor is it in any place during its course remarkable for its size, the extreme breadth may be averaged at about 140 feet, gradually decreasing of course as it approaches its rise: springing from so extended a range of mountains, and running through a country whose general character is woody, this river, as will be inferred, has a constant supply of water: like the others it varies in quantity, but when not filled by the rains, its depth, from where the small rivulets unite to form the larger stream, may be about 3 feet; it cannot be called fordable in the rains, but is so during the dry season, the steepness of the banks alone offering much impediment at this period; they are of clay and shaded by forest; the bottom is universally sandy.

The inconsiderable portion of the waters of upper Coorg, that flows into the Indian Ocean, discharge themselves chiefly by means of the Burraypollay, a small river that passes into the lower country by a gradual descent through situation, which, generally enclosed in the midst of thick forests, are partially shaded by the trees which fringe their borders, which produce a temperature, and retain a moisture, eminently favorable to vegetation, the abundance of water consequent to a mountainous country producing a constant humidity. The lands retain the fertility undiminished, and crops are seldom known to fail.

The cultivated lands of Yéḷusávira Símé possess none of the fertility which characterizes that of the interior; the little barren slopes that border them are incapable of affording any vegetable substance that could invigorate their soil, which is comparatively superficial and poor, when contrasted with that of the more woody districts: it partakes, however, in common with the neighbouring country of Mysore, of an ordinary share of fertility.

The above character is in a great measure applicable to Nanjarájpaṭṇa. Towards this part of the eastern boundary, the luxuriance of the forest gradually ceases and leaves this district champaign. The soil consists generally of a light friable earth, the aspect is similar to that of Mysore, and it is only calculated to produce the dry grain common to that country.

The soil of the valleys resembles that of the more elevated parts, but is more rich and loamy.

Mines are generally found in hilly countries, as such, Coorg, it is probable, contains some, a knowledge of which might perhaps reward the search of the curious. At present its minerals lie undisturbed in the bosom of the mountains that gave them birth: their contents are unknown. It may be observed however that it is in those of a barren and sterile nature that they

2.—*Character of the Surface.* (*Continued.*)

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British, or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Forests.	a deep chasm in the ghâts, which, during the latter part of its course, forms a rocky wall on each side. It drains the water of $192\frac{12}{34}$ square miles. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests:— *Halsina, Jack,* (*artocarpus*) extremely common in the upper country both in the neighbourhood of the villages, and throughout the jungles. It grows to a large size, makes excellent planks. *Heb, Halsina or Aginney* (*wild Jack*).—This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, and reaches a great height; its fruit though eatable is small and very unpalatable. It furnishes large and excellent beams and planks, when cut it has a light yellowish tinge, but after some time approaches the rich dark color of mahogany. *Mauric.*—Those stately palms grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghâts. The elephant is partial to the leaves of their branches, and often destroys the trees for the purpose of getting at them. Toddy is extracted from them by a poor caste of people called Coodyer. *Wild Areca.*—This tree is considerably smaller than the garden one, but in every other particular resembling it, it bears a small fruit, which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; it splits with great ease, and is calculated for laths. *Arregee or Arringy.*—Produces large timber, and is useful in building; this is only common below the ghâts; the bark of this tree is turned to a useful purpose; being carefully stripped off, and undergoing a slight preparation, it is manufactured into bags for transporting grain, and sometimes into cloths continuing serviceable for some time. *Mangoe* (*Mangifera*).—Grows to an immense size throughout the country, but its fruit is everywhere indifferent. *Tamarind.*—This tree only thrives on the borders of the more open country. It is met in the interior, but does not there produce fruit; in the absence of this necessary seasoning, that of the pannapooly is used.		are to be looked for with greater certainty of success. All the metal utensils requisite for domestic or agricultural purposes are imported, and the inhabitants deny the existence of any mines, but such an assurance would deserve little credit, as if they thought it was their interest to conceal them, no nice regard to truth could be expected. The soil however has not been observed to contain metallic particles, nor have any other circumstances that would indicate them been perceived; however questionable the existence of mines may be, there is every reason to believe none are worked. The chief products of both the upper and lower country are cardamoms, coffee, and rice, these are the principal exports. Though well fitted from the soil of the higher grounds (which has sufficient depth and too great a declivity to admit of cultivation), there is in the upper country but a comparatively small portion of dry grain produced. Rági so well adapted to the hilly country from the easiness of its culture, is grown only in comparatively small quantities amongst those mountains. Tobacco, nuts, ellu and yerrinda *(Palma Christi)*, plants cultivated for the purpose of making oil; some little hurali (or horse gram) not however in sufficient abundance to prevent the necessity of importation.

Punnapooly.—This is a beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form, the fruit of it is something bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart and makes an excellent condiment. Oil is said to be sometimes extracted from its kernel.

Duppada (*Valeria indica.*)—This is known as the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense : it has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. The timber is of but little value.

Bulundi or Nandi.—Attains a great height ; its timber is useful in the coarser wood work of buildings.

Chempay or Sampagi.—This tree is common throughout the upper country ; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber : there are two species of it, differing, however, not very materially ; its wood is of a large grain, easily worked, and capable of being put to many useful purposes ; it makes good furniture ; is used to great advantage in buildings (affording large beams) and even in nicer workmanship answering well for stocks of gums, &c : this tree is frequently met in the vicinity of religious temples, as it produces that delicate flower with which the images in them are adorned.

Kooloomy.—Of great size, and useful in building.

Néralé.—Large and useful ; the fruit is of a black color like the sloe, and is eaten ; of the wood ploughs are sometimes made.

Boaga.—Large but useless.

Ummay.—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavour ; is excellent firewood.

Basari.—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its bark ; it has a rich foliage ; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries, and places of worship.

Kyooloo.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible, and otherwise better than those manufactured from the former.

Bité or the black wood tree.—It is met in great size and large quantities in the forest along the eastern boundary ; it is good timber, but not used as such being only generally cut for the purpose of making flambeaux, for which it is well adapted from the quantity of oil it contains ; it makes excellent ramrods.

Noga.—A large and beautiful tree ; its wood is light ; and from it is manufactured the noga or yoke connecting the cattle employed on the plough ; from this it takes its name.

Yélusávirasímé principally produces rice; in it however, and Nanjarájapatna are grown all the dry grains common to Mysore, but by no means sufficient to supply the interior. The best tobacco comes from those districts, that of the more woody parts has the character of being indifferent. This part of the country also produces a very little sugar-cane. Hemp may be added to the products of the upper country, but it is only grown on the worst soil, and in very small quantities.

Vegetable productions are grown in great variety and abundance, the upper country appears particularly favorable to the productions of esculent plants, also fruits, flowers, shrubs and garden stuffs of every kind : indeed the temperature and soil of the higher parts seems well adapted to mature those of a colder climate. Of the fruits the most remarkable are oranges of different descriptions, all of an excellent quality; they are exceedingly common, as are also limes of various species, citron of an immense size, pine apples, pomegranates, pumplemose or shaddock, jack, plantains, all in abundance and of a most luxuriant growth ; the other fruits common in this part of India are in profusion and of a good quality. Turmeric, ginger, a little mustard, and the numerous other kinds of condiments used by the natives are also found ; peas, cabbage, potatoes and other European vegetables thrive well, but are not in common use. The betel vine is found in the vicinity of all the ryots' houses, the leaf however is said to be comparatively coarse,—much is imported.

Sandalwood and cardamoms are the most valuable of the spontaneous productions ; exclu-

2.—*Character of the Surface.* (*Continued*).

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British, or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	Matti (*Chuhcoa Muttia*). This tree is the native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size, and affords excellent and durable planks and beams; from its bark is manufactured the best edible chunam and the only kind here used; the process for making it is simple; the astringent qualities of its bark renders it useful in tanning. *Bamboo.*—This reed so generally and extensively useful forms a large part of the forests; some few remarks as to its physiology may perhaps not be unacceptable. This valuable plant grows in clumps, and is said to live 60 or 80 years; it blossoms at the end of that period, and this state is known as the prelude to its dissolution as the whole of the tree above ground subsequently withers and dies; the number of years to which the bamboo reaches is still questionable, as it would not seem yet known to what age the seedling will survive, and from this circumstance only, can the fact be known; the fixed residence of Europeans in India is perhaps not sufficiently long for any one individual to prove it by experience. A curious fact in the history of this reed occurred a short time since in Wynád. The ryots in that country having petitioned the Collector for some remission of their assessments, owing to the losses they had sustained from an extended portion of the bamboo forest having gone to seed, their subsequent decay causing a considerable loss to those who had the privilege of disposing of them; so general was this decay that in the month of March 1817, passing through this district in the course of eleven miles, there was scarcely a bamboo tree to be seen in the extensive forest through which the road ran, that was not either dead, dying, or in blossom. Clumps of all ages and sizes contiguous to, though distinct from each other, were in a similar situation, the smaller clumps here mentioned were supposed to be shoots which had risen from the larger ones.		sive of them the jungles yield excellent timber, a species of wild nutmeg of good quality, the wild olive, cassia, gum trees, in abundance, wild yams of great size, quantities of wild honey are found, the bees producing it are of several species. The products of these forests extend to a much larger list than is here given.

From the above circumstances it would appear that, however immature, the dissolution was not the less certain, and the fact would evidently lead to the conclusion that the parent tree and its offspring die together; this opinion is held by some botanists, and is one that would appear verified in some measure from the circumstances above mentioned; adopting the idea we shall not be surprised at whole forests of bamboo decaying at the same period. As a further illustration of what has been said, it may be observed that in 1,800 several young bamboo cuttings separated from the root of the larger trees, were planted in the garden of a gentleman, and throve luxuriantly; one of them blossomed in 1817. The experiment was again repeated in 1807, similar plants were put down, and attained the usual size; 5 of them blossomed in 1816 and 1817; it is conjectured that those shoots were separated from trees of different ages, which died at the same period as their offspring. In the same garden, with the above plants were several bamboo trees which had been raised from seed in March 1817; they had attained their 14 years, and were then in high health, and vigor. Part of those previous experiments being only made on shoots, the proofs arising from them are not fully satisfactory: the observations that have been offered, however, may tend to aid enquiry as to obtaining more distinct information with regard to the physiology of this most useful reed.

It will be a matter worth remarking here, that the bamboo forests in Coorg have seeded within the last two years, and a general decay has set in.

3.—*Climate.*

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches. January to May.	Rain-fall in inches. June to September.	Rain-fall in inches. October to December.	Rain-fall in inches. Total.	Average Temperature in the Shade. May. 6 P. M. Minimum.	May. 3 P. M. Maximum.	May. Mean.	July. 6 P. M. Minimum.	July. 3 P. M. Maximum.	July. Mean.	December. 6 P. M. Minimum.	December. 3. P. M. Maximum.	December. Mean.	Prevailing Winds. January to May.	Prevailing Winds. June to September.	Prevailing Winds. October to December.	REMARKS.
"Mercara," Province of Coorg, and	8·13	81·25	5·87	95·25	62	83	72	60	77	66	53	76	65	North-East, East and West.	West.	North to North-East, and East.	
"Kembu Kolli" South-East Coorg,	14·97	47·08	6·04	68·09	Temperature not taken at "Kembu Kolli."												
For the year 1868.																	
General Average......																	

B.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenues.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Nil.				

2.—*Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of Individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoptions or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
The only legitimate son of the late Rája of Coorg is enjoying a pension and resides at Benares, where the other members of the family also reside.									
The only member in Coorg is Sómashékharappa, son of the late Chenna Basappa, the husband of Dévammáji (now living,) the sister of the late Vírájendra Wodiar.	His mother draws a pension from Government.	Lingayet.	14.	Canarese.	Unemployed.				

C.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The Superintendent of Coorg is the chief authority in the Province, and exercises full Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, and also the powers described by Act XV of 1862. *He is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces.*

As Magistrate, he can award imprisonment in Criminal cases up to 7 *years, and also exercises the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil and Criminal Cases, both Original and Appeal. The Superintendent discharges the functions of the Commissioner of License Tax, as well as that of Justice of the Peace, Registrar of Assurances and supervising Officer of the Forest operations in Coorg. The office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year* 1834, *on our assumption of the Government of the country and the deposition of Rája Virájendra Wodiar.*

Names of Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
														Land.	Gross.	
Coorg	Coorg ...	35	2,400	1,15,357	Mahadeopété Virájapété Sómavárpété Fraserpété Sanivársanté Kodlipété	3,825 2,889 905 1,109 498 690	507	*33	23	25 Miles.	5 Miles	This includes all Police Force employed in Coorg.—46.	† 1,14,577-11- 1	1,68,108- 3- 1	5,08,143- 2-10	* Abolition of the Durryaft Court on the introduction of Act No. XXV of 1868 "Coorg Courts' Act." † This amount does not include the cost of the Military Department, the Educational, the Revenue Survey, the Postal, the Telegraph, nor the Ecclesiastical Department, as it is presumed the heading does not require it.
Total......																

D.

Population.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
						Children under 12 years.				Christians.													
	No. of masonry Dwellings	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Coorgs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
Coorg......	388	19,048	19,436	34,755	35,322	21,524	20,756	115,357	48 157/2,400	103	659	1,352	23,766	79,697	5,610	21	245	3,904	71,542	43,815	Coorg, Canarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tulu, Hindustani, and English.	
Grand Total......																						

E.

FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per Mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
None.	Sq. Miles 32 Acres. 375·57	Total area of Coffee lands surveyed. Sq. Miles. 117 Acres. 410.		None.	Rs. 63—5—4 per Sq. Mile.	Rs. 1—0—2 per Acre. 646—10—8 per Sq. Mile.	None.	A large extent in hand incomplete. Area not yet known.	Coffee lands. Acres 10,551.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity				
„ for 30 years or upwards ...				
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...				
„ under 10 years				
Total......		No Settlement.		
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights				
Do without such records ...				
Settlement during the year — Detailed...				
Settlement during the year — Summary.				

2.—FISCAL

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total Area assessed.	Assessment.			Rate per Acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable Waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Rate per Acre on culturable land.		
	By Government Work.	By private Individuals.											
Coorg	No information in this office on the subject of assessment.												
Total and Average Rates.													

3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year 1868—69.

Nature of Tenure.		Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Great Zemindárís paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by Individuals under Law of Primogeniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Held by Individuals and Families under Ordinary Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindárís paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under Law of Primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under Ordinary Law....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zemindárís other than those of Cultivating Communities		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holders of Revenue-free tenures	In perpetuity	146	...	148	Acres. 17,811	122	...	...	...
	For life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands.		3	...	3	53	17	...	...	...
	Total.....	149	...	151	17,864	139	...	...	...

4.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average Area of each Holding.	Average Rent of each Holding.	Average Rent Rate per Acre.
Intermediate Holders between Zemindárs and Ryots ... { On permanent tenure				
Intermediate Holders between Zemindárs and Ryots ... { On forming leases				
Ryots holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates		Nil.		
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights				
Holders of service grants				
Total.........				

5.—FISCAL.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of Tenure Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area, in Acres, of each Holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zemindárís complete							
Shares in ditto.							
Large Zemindárís							
Shares in ditto.							
Small Zemindárís							
Shares in ditto.							
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...							
Shares in ditto							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators			Nil.				
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...							
Revenue free-tenure							

6.—FISCAL.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past year.	2,06,455- 4-3		2,40,089-11-0	1,95,239-12-11						
Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year. ...	33,634- 6-9		25,671-11-3	...						
Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year.	8,065- 9-0	2,14,356-10-11	12,342-14-9	...	2,490-0-0	2,00,773-5-1	71,135-9-1	None.	None.	
Collections from Government Estates ...	...		...	...						
Income from sale of Government Estates ..	4,323- 8-0		1,328- 1-3	1,328- 1-3						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	7,396-12-5		7,359- 6-8	6,695- 6-11						
Total......	2,59,875- 8-5	2,14,356-10-11	2,86,791-12-11	2,03,263- 5-1	2,490-0-0	2,00,773-5-1	71,185-9-1	...	...	

II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A

LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1868—69 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1868—69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Nil.					

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of Coorg for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1868—69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Fate, Result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—1.

Shewing the various Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Coorg, on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those existing of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total No. Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Average Annual Cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.	Remarks.
1. Parpattigars exercising Revenue powers only ...	11	100	4,906	11	1		...	...	...	...	11	...	144-0-0	*	Police.		...	...	...	10*	...	...	...	
2. Do. do. Revenue & Criminal powers.	7	100	4,906	7	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers.	...	...	...	...	7	...	144-0-0	*	Do.		...	28	...	7	...	...	...	
3. Do. do. Revenue, Civil and Criminal powers ...	6	100	4,906	6	1	Do. and Original Civil powers within 30 Rs.	...	...	...	...	6	...	144-0-0	*	Do.		...	53	...	21	...	...	...	
4. Town Subédars exercising Civil and Criminal powers	2	3	3,842	2	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers & Original Civil powers within 200 Rs.	...	...	...	...	2	...	420-0-0	1,574-0-0	Do. and Municipal.		...	135	462	2	...	...	...	

*No distinct or separate Judicial Establishment provided for these Tribunals.

5. Talook Subédars exercising Revenue, Civil and Criminal powers ...	6	400	19,626	6	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's with Original Civil powers within 300 Rs.	...	...	...	...	6	...	490-0-0	213-6-2	Police. & Registration.	Impossible to state, as all sorts of work in each Department have been attended to each day.	...	286	624	11	...	...	15
6. Durryaft Cutcherry Moktasir exercising Civil & Criminal powers.				1	1 Judge 4 Assessors.	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's with Original powers within 3,000 Rs. and appeal powers.	...	...	...	...	1	...	960-0-0	2,328-0-0	His duty only.		...	...	78	...	...	56	...
7. 2nd Assistant Superintendent exercising Civil and Criminal powers ...				1	1	Full powers of Magistrate with Original Civil powers within 1,000 Rs. and appeal powers.	Passed in the late examination for the Higher Standard.	...	...	...	1	...	3,600-0-0	2,196-0-0	In charge of Treasury.		...	60	2	...	...	2	...
8. 1st Do. Do.				1	1	Do. within 3,000 Rs.	Passed the Higher Standard in Law, &c., and in Canarese.	...	1	...	...	6,000-0-0	...	2,628-0-0	Municipal.		...	223	...	...	...	...	...

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those existing of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Average Annual Cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.	Remarks.
9. Superintendent of Coorg exercising full Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers and also the powers described by Act XV of 1862	1	2400	125,443	1	1	Magistrate, and can award imprisonment in Criminal Cases within 7 years & also exercises the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil & Criminal Cases, both Original and Appeal.	Passed with credit the Examination prescribed in former days for Officers of Mysore Commission.	...	1	...	...	14,400-0-0	...	3,180-0-0	Supervising Abkari Forest Department & Registration Department.		...	49	2	...	8	40	17	
10. Session Court, [Ashtagram Division Superintendent]				1	1 Judge. 2 Assessors.	Powers of Session Judge.	Passed with credit the Examination prescribed in former days for Officers of Mysore Commission.	...	1	...	...	*30,000-0-0	...	*7,914-0-0				3	...	...	3	...	...	

*Paid out of the Mysore Revenues.

11. Judicial Commissioner's Court.			•	1	1	Powers of High Court.		1	...	...	...	* 42,000-0-0	...	* 39,894-0-0		...	...	...	1	8 ...

Total...	847	1168	51	12	106	32
Do. for 1867	783	1164	49	24	81	10
Increase...	64	4	2	...	25	22
Decrease.	...	...	...	12	...	...

*Paid out of the Mysore Revenues.

ABSTRACT.

COURTS.

	Original.		Appeal.	
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Parpattigars	13	6	...	...
Subédars	8	8	...	...
Durryaft Cutcherry	1	1	...	1
Assistant Superintendents...	2	2	...	2
Superintendent of Coorg	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Ashtagram as Session Judge	1	...	1	...
Judicial Commissioner	1	...	1	1
Total......	27	18	3	5

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*)

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each Offence, in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.							
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.							
Against the State.							
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
Diminishing or altering coin	249	1	1	...	1	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps	262	2	2	...	2	...	
Against Public Justice.							
Causing disappearance of evidence	204	...	2	...	2	...	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	188	1	1	1	...	...	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	224-226	2	2	2	...	...	
Disobeying summons.	174	5	5	...	5	...	
Public servant negligently suffering escape...	223	1	2	1	1	...	
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims and Forgery.							
False charge of offence	211	4	7	4	3	...	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	465 to 469	5	6	2	4	...	
Public Nuisances.					4	...	
Public nuisances under Penal Code	269 to 294	2	4	...	4	...	

Relating to the Public Peace.

Rioting or unlawful assembly	143	1	8	4	4	...
Affray	160	4	11	1	10	...

CLASS II.

Offences against the Person.

MURDER, SEC. 302. By Thuggs	...	...	...	...	...	...
MURDER, SEC. 302. „ Dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...
MURDER, SEC. 302. „ Robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...
MURDER, SEC. 302. „ Poison for sake of robbery: from other motives	..	...	...	...	...	...
MURDER, SEC. 302. Other murders. from motives connected with women	...	...	...	...	...	...
MURDER, SEC. 302. Other murders. „ other motives ...	...	3	1	...	...	1
Attempt to murder	307	1	1	1	...	...
Culpable Homicide	304	3	6	2	2	2
Causing miscarriage	...312 to 316	2	4	4	...	...
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	317-318	2	3	...	3	...
Grievous hurt	325-326	8	21	13	8	...
Hurt...	323	30	47	15	32	...
Administering stupefying drugs	328	2	4	4	...	...
Wrongful restraint	341	3	14	6	8	...
Assault or use of criminal force	352, 355, 358	234	440	219	221	...
Criminal intimidation or insult.	... 504 to 509	109	164	89	75	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication...	510	2	4	...	4	...
Kidnapping or abduction	363	2	1	1	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	498	5	4	4	...	...
Adultery	497	6	10	6	4	...
Rape...	376	3	3	2	1	...
Defamation	...500 to 502	8	35	24	6	5

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (*Criminal.*) *Continued.*

Description of Offence.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS III.							
Offences against Property with violence.							
Dacoity.	395	1	6	3	3	...	
Robbery	392	1	2	...	2	...	
Extortion	384	1	...	...	...	...	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	451-454-457	2	1	1	...	...	
Without violence.							
Theft	379-380-381	134	155	90	65	...	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	...411 to 414	2	7	4	3	...	
Dishonest misappropriation of property	...403 to 404	14	29	21	8	...	
Criminal breach of trust	...406 to 409	24	26	11	14	1	
Cheating	417	4	6	4	2	...	
Malicious Offences.							
Mischief, ordinary...	426	21	26	17	9	...	
Serious mischief by fire	436	1	2	1	1	...	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass	447	5	12	5	7	...	

CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above classes.						
Bad habit and repute ... ... C. P. 296-297.	1	1	...	1	...	
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue or on other subjects.						
Breaches of Law relating to excise on spirits and drugs, Act XXI of 1856. ...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do. to opium	1	2	2	...	...	
Do. Stamps Act X of 1862	1	1	...	1	...	
Do. Municipalities, Act XVIII of 1864 and XIV of 1856	30	102	...	102	...	
Do. Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859	189	400	118	282	...	
Total......	884	1,592	*683	900	9	* Including 3 persons escaped.
Do of 1867.. ...	820	1,297	513†	767	8	†Including 9 persons died, escaped or committed.
Increase......	64	295	170	133	1	
Decrease......	...	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Class of Tribunals	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.					Remained at end of year.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
		By Arrest.	By Summons or Recognizance.											
Parpattigars	...	21	100	...	121	16	36	69	...	...	...	5	183	
Subédars	1	278	568	2	849	170	208	415	...	54	2	3	937	
Moktasir of Durryaft Cutcherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Superintendents	6	529	17	55	607	129	81	365	...	26	6	3	431	
Superintendent	1	67	4	66	138	13	24	46	9	46	...	10	193	
Do. of Ashtagram (Sessions Judge)	...	...	...	9	9	...	3	5	1	...	...	47	11	
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total......	8	895	689	133	1,725	328	352	900	10	126	9	4	1755	
Do. for 1867 ...	20	853	424	199	1,496	175	338	767	11	197	8	6	1499	
Increase ...	...	42	265	...	229	153	14	133	...	...	1	...	256	
Decrease ...	12	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	1	71	...	2	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—4. (Criminal.)

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.								Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Parpattigars.	Subedars.	Moktasir of Durryaft Cutcherry.	Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendent.	Superintendent or Session Judge of Ashtagram.	Judicial Commissioner.	Total.			
Fined	67	386	...	56	6	...	...	515	461	54	...
Imprisoned	2	17	...	27	20	5	...	71	91	...	20
Flogged	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	14	11	3	...
Ordered to find security	...	...	...	257	4	...	...	261	139	122	...
Imprisoned and fined...	...	12	...	15	12	...	...	39	64	...	25
Imprisoned and flogged	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Death	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Persons punished...	69	415	...	365	46	5	...	900	767	133	...
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.											
Fines.											
Not exceeding Rs. ... 5	54	327	...	30	...	...	...	411	365	46	...
" " " ... 50	13	71	...	37	6	...	...	127	129	...	2
" " " ... 200	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	14	25	...	11
" " " ... 1,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	2
Exceeding " ... 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total Number of Fines...	67	398	...	71	18	...	...	554	526	28	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—4. *Criminal* (*Continued.*)

Nature of Punishment.		Number of Persons Punished. Parpattigars.	Subédars.	Moktasir of Durryaft Cutcherry.	Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendent.	Superintendent or Session Judge of Ashtagram.	Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Total for 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Total amount of fines ...	...	257	1416 13 6	... ...	1088 5 7	2174	... ...	... ...	4936 3 1	13,915 3 1	... ...	8979	* Exclu've o 116 0 11 subsequently recovered.
Amount realized	...	257	1411 13 6	... ...	513 15 3	880	... ...	... ...	*3062 12 9	3,431 14 0	... ...	369 1 3	
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amends.		31	182 7 8	... ...	138 4 3	301	... ...	... ...	652 11 11	852 13 0	... ...	200 1 1	
Sentences of Imprisonment.													
Not exceeding 15 days.	Rigorous.	...	9	...	3	..	...	...	12	8	4	...	
	Simple ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	24	...	12	
" " 6 months.	Rigorous.	...	7	...	21	7	2	...	37	58	...	21	
	Simple ...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	7	8	...	1	
" " 2 years.	Rigorous.	...	...	...	15	10	1	...	26	32	...	6	
	Simple ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	7	...	4	
Not exceeding 7 years.	Rigorous	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	13	14	...	1	
	Simple ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exceeding 7 "	Rigorous.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total......	Rigorous.	...	16	...	39	28	5	...	88	112	...	24	
	Simple ...	2	13	...	3	4	...	...	22	39	...	17	
Penal Servitude	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Transportation ...	For terms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	For life... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to.	Solitary Confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Forfeiture of Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—5. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Province of Coorg during the year 1868.

Tribunals.		Number of Appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Superintendent and District Magistrate	... Appeals from Sub-Magistrates.	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	
Superintendent of Ashtagram	Do. From European Assistant Superintendent ...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner	... Do. For Superintendent	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Total	20	...	18	...	2	...	...	
	Do. For 1867	37	14	7	5	8	1	2	
	Increase	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease	17	14	...	5	6	1	2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil.*)

tatement shewing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts. Parpattigars.	Sub(dars.	Durryaft Cutcherry.	Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendent.	Total.	Remarks.
Civil Court Cases.							
Suits for money due on contract — On written promise for sum certain (Bond debt)	...	543	48	1	...	592	
Suits for money due on contract — On unwritten promise for sum simple debt ...	...	156	2	...	...	158	
Suits for money due on contract — On account stated	...	118	7	...	...	125	
Suits for money due on contract — Money paid or received	...	59	...	...	...	59	
Suits for money due on contract — For goods sold	...	71	...	...	...	71	
Suits for money due on contract — For breaches of contract not included in above...	...	35	...	...	1	36	
Suits for rent	...	10	...	...	..	10	
Do. for personal property or value thereof	...	63	1	...	...	64	
Do. for damages ... — For injuries to property	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. for damages ... — Do. defamation	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. to settle partnership or other accounts	...	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. connected with religion and caste	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	14	1	...	...	15	
Claims to inheritance... — Under Hindu Law	...	...	8	...	...	8	
Claims to inheritance... — Do. Mahomedan Law	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Total	...	1,075	72	1	2	*1,150	*Cases transferred or received from other Courts are not included.
Do. for 1867...	...	1,001	130	6	11	1,148	
Increase	...	74	...	...	...	2	
Decrease	...	...	58	5	9	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (*Civil*) *Continued.*

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts. Parpattigars.	Subédars.	Durryaft Cutcherry.	Assistant Superintendents.	Superintendent.	Total.	Remarks.
In Revenue Courts.							
Suits relating to ejectment	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. to resume land	27	2	...	...	...	29	
Do. not included in above	13	1	...	...	...	14	
Total	41	3	...	...	...	44	
Do. for 1867...	7	26	...	...	...	33	
Increase	34	...	...	...	...	11	
Decrease	..	23	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—7. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts. Parpattigars' Courts.	Talook and Pêté Sub.dars' Courts.	Durryaft Cutcherry Court.	Assistant Superintendents' Courts.	Superintendent's Court.	Total.	Total Value of Suits. Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
In Civil Courts.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	44	...	...	...	44	153	4	7
" " 20	...	308	...	...	...	308	3,936	10	3
" " 100	...	568	...	...	...	568	28,630	14	5
" " 500	...	166	50	2	...	218	41,234	10	8
" " 5,000	...	...	28	...	2	30	40,598	0	10
" " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total in Civil Courts...	...	1,086	78	2	2	*1,168	1,14,553	8	9
Ditto for 1867...	...	1,003	144	8	9	1,164	2,02,674	11	3
Increase...	...	83	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	66	6	7	...	88,121	2	6
In Revenue Courts.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5	24	8	...	...	...	32	41	8	0
" " 20	7	2	...	...	...	9	108	10	0
" " 100	7	1	...	...	...	8	485	0	0
" " 500	...	2	...	...	...	2	311	4	0
" " 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total in Revenue Courts...	38	13	...	...	...	51	946	6	0
Ditto for 1867...	25	24	...	...	...	49	182	5	6
Increase...	13	...	..	...	...	2	764	0	6
Decrease...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

* 4 Suits transferred are not included.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—8. (*Civil.*)

***Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1868.**

Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed. Without Contest in Court.					Cases in which Decree passed. Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.				Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each Case lasted.		Number of Summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Exparte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	by Arbitration.	Total.	In favor of Plaintiffs. In whole.	In favor of Plaintiffs. In part.	In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Civil Courts.																					
Subádars' Courts (6 talook and 2 pété...	4	1,085	1,989	155	163	413	47	...	623	193	70	46	309	2	43	43	1,310	1,369	492	1,108	
Durryaft Cutcherry...	1	80	81	14	9	7	2	...	18	33	9	7	49	...	42	41		80	150	126	
Assistant Superintendents	...	4	4	..	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	2	2	2	2	
Superintendents ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	40	...	2	2	3	16	
Total......	5	1,171	*1,176	169	173	421	49	...	643	227	79	54	360	4	43	43	1,413	1,453	617	1,252	*Incuding 21 cases received by transfer.
Ditto for 1867...	16	†1,156	1,172	198	130	382	64	...	576	274	91	28	393	5	53	34	1,532	1,645	676	1,192	†Do. 8 cases received by transfer.
Increase......	...	15	4	...	43	39	...	...	67	...	...	26	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	60	
Decrease......	11	...	...	29	...	..	15	...	...	47	12	...	33	1	10	...	119	192	29	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—8 (*Civil*) *Continued.*

Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on file.			Case withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each Case lasted.		Number of Summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
					Without Contest in Court.					Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.											
										In favor of Plaintiffs.											
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Exparte.	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	By Arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Revenue Courts.																					
Parpattigars ...	16	43	59	15	2	...	...	...	2	18	1	4	23	21	200	606	27	31	5	29	
Subédars ...	11	3	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	1	494	...	7	7	...	11	
Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total......	27	*46	73	21	2	...	...	...	2	21	1	6	28	22	253	606	34	38	5	40	*Including 2 cases received by transfer.
Ditto for 1867...	43	33	76	15	...	...	6	...	6	13	2	13	28	27	522	416	20	70	...	25	
Increase......	...	13	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	190	14	...	5	17	
Decrease......	16	...	3	...	..	...	6	...	4	...	1	7	...	5	269	...	...	32	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—9. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each Appeal tried.	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant. In whole.	In favor of Appellant. In part.	In favor of Respondent.					
Durryaft Cutcherry	...	56	56	8	8	10	28	2	56	...	26	
Assistant Superintendents	...	10	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	11	
Superintendent	...	42	42	6	9	3	19	3	40	2	33	
Total......	...	108	108*	14	17	13	49	5	98	10	29	*2 Cases received by remand are included.
Judicial Commissioner	2	7	9	2	1	1	4	...	8	1	53	
Total......	2	115	117	16	18	14	53	5	106	11	31	
Ditto for 1867......	4	79	83	15	15	11	32	8	81	2	46	
Increase...	...	36	34	1	3	3	21	...	25	9	...	
Decrease......	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	
Revenue.												
Subádars	...	25	25	1	4	...	9	1	15	10	122	
Superintendent	8	11	19	4	1	...	9	3	17	2	139	
Total......	8	36	44†	5	5	...	18	4	32	12	130	† 3 Do. do.
In 1867......	5	13	18	1	1	4	3	1	10	8	193	
Increase......	3	23	26	4	4	...	15	3	22	4	...	
Decrease......	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	63	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—10 (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Class of Courts.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	No. of Applications for Execution.			No. of Decrees completely executed.	No. of Decrees partially executed.	No. of Cases in which there was no Execution.	Pending at end of year.	No. of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Subédars	932	...	651	651	325	19	306	1	318	2	2	21	1	Amount recovered during the year was Rs. 45,219 9 2
Durryaft Cutcherry ...	67	2	97	99	33	14	52	..	35	7	...	4	1	Of which, by sale of immovable property „ 2,060 11 8
Assistant Superintendents.	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	By sale of movable property „ 7,139 1 0
Superintendent ...	2	1	4	5	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	Two judgment debtors were imprisoned on account of an aggregate sum of „ 353 6 6
Total......	1,003	3	757	760	359	35	360	6	355	9	2	26	2	
Ditto for 1867..	969	19	827	846	431	53	359	3	436	16	5	26	1	
Increase...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease...	...	16	70	86	72	18	...	...	81	7	3	...	...	
Revenue Courts.														
Parpattigars... ...	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amount recovered during the year was Rs. 60 0 0
Subédars	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total......	30	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Ditto for 1867...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	
Decrease...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. —11.

Statement shewing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or Average number of Juries or Assessors in each Case and prescribed qualification.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.			Assessors' Trials.		Note shewing in what classes of Cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Verdict in favor of the Prosecutor or Plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the Accused or Defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Durryaft Cutcherry	Ryots and Merchants at 4 in each case. ...	...	115	...	..	...	115	...	Only in Civil cases,	
Superintendent's Court	Do. 2 in each case. ...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	In Sub-Sessions Cases.	
Superintendent of Ashtagram as Session Judge	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Total......	...	...	151	...	...	...	151	...	...	
Ditto for 1867......	...	...	180	...	...	...	179	1	...	
Increase.........	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease.........	...	...	29	...	...	...	28	1	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the District of Coorg during the year 1868.

Classes of Registry Offices.	Number of Offices.	Number of Deeds Registered. — Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property. — Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Other personal Contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances. — Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	Leases. — For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of Gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of fees received.		Actual Cost of Registry Office.			Memo. of Decrees. — Under Section 42.	Do. do. 41.	Remarks.
Coorg Registry Office ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	30	28	3	1	...	1044	8	1197	0	0	74	...	
Mercara Talook ...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	39	...	132	...	...	...	351	0	139	13	4	15	2	
Padinaknád do. ...	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	44	1	...	...	147	0	58	12	7	26	...	
Yedanaknád do. ...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	18	...	82	...	...	...	213	12	81	15	1	15	2	
Nanjarájpatna do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	44	...	26	1	...	...	104	4	41	10	10	2	3	
Yélusávirasímé do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	77	2	40	...	...	...	171	12	64	14	0	8	3	
Kiggatnád do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	30	8	12	3	0	8	...	
Total......	7	5	12	5	1	4	...	3	4	5	195	32	356	5	1	...	2,062	12	1596	4	10	148	10	

C.

PRISONS.—1.

General Return shewing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the year.													Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.														Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment. Life.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment. More than 7 years.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment. More than 2 years.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment. More than 6 months.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment. Not more than 6 months.	Under sentence of simple Imprisonment. More than 7 years.	Under sentence of simple Imprisonment. More than 6 months.	Under sentence of simple Imprisonment. Not more than 6 months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other Punishments.
Mercara District Jail ...	1	87	*246	...	333	236	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	83·72	...	...	1	32	22	25	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	90	17	...
Local Lock-ups. ...	8	3	710	11	724	535	...	...	...	2	...	...	183	7·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Total......	9	90	956	11	1,057	771	...	...	...	3	5	...	184	91·18	...	...	1	32	22	25	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	94	17	...
Do. for 1867.	9	101	1,094		1,196	853	...	2	...	6	6	...	†239	101·14	...	...	1	27	21	21	...	3	1	16	...	...	...	90	1	...
Increase. ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	...
Decrease. ...	...	11	138	...	139	82	...	2	..	3	1	...	55	9·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including 2 Civil Prisoners.   † Including 4 Prisoners transported.

PRISONS.—2.

Statement shewing the Sickness and Mortality, &c. of Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of Coorg during the year 1868.

Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings & state whether crowded or otherwise, in present year.	Superficial feet within Jail wall to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each Prisoner.	Daily dietary of each Prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in Hospital. Received this year.	Sick in Hospital. Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining.	Sick in Hospital. Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness together.	Explanation and Remarks.
District Jail of Mercara ...	Assistant Surgeon.	5	Has been condemned for the last 3 years, and a new Jail sanctioned; the Executive Engineer is now collecting material for the new Jail, which will take about 2 years in erecting.	129	564	Chief grain is Rice. lbs. oz. drs. 2 2 9½	83·72	108-15-0	112-13-4	114-9-6¾	113-3-12	5	141	133	8	12·27	...	5	5	5·94	5·94	
Local Lockups...	Subadars.	...	...	...	...	...	7·46					No data.										
Total......	...	5	..	129	564	2-2-9½	91·18	108-15-0	112-13-4	114-9-6¾	113-3-12	5	141	133	8	12·27	...	5	5	5·94	5·94	
Do. of 1867...	...	5	...	115	501	2-2-9½	101·14	...	...	..	114-9-6¾	6	152	147	5	5·0	2	6	8	5·83	7·91	
Increase......	...	...	...	14	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·27	...	...	...	0·11	...	
Decrease......	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·96	...	...	...	1-5-10¼	1	11	14	...	...	2	1	3	...	1·97	

Statement shewing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the District Jail of Coorg for the year 1868.

Class of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year.																	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.			Net Amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of Prisoners under Education in Jail
	Employed.				Intramural Manufactures. Here detail the Employments.																												
	On Jail Service.	On Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On labor outside the Jail.	Goldsmiths.	Aloe fibre.	Basket makers.	Carpenters.	Cotton spinners.	Cloth Weavers.	Blacksmiths.	Potters.	Lithograph printing.	Cumbly Weavers.	In solitary Cells.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.																
District Jail of Mercara.	15·69	2·91	1·37	24·84	0·86	...	1·0	1·1	0·36	1·28	2·36	1·20	1·45	1·88	...	7·42	63·63	640	2	0	854	1	10	213	15	10	3	5	9	18	12	4	...
Local Lockups...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total......	15·69	2·91	1·37	24·84	0·86	...	1·0	1·1	0·36	1·28	2·36	1·20	1·45	1·88	..	7·42	63·63	640	2	0	854	1	10	213	15	10	3	5	9	18	12	4	...
Ditto of 1867...	16·63	2·30	3·72	33·61	1·38		0·71	0·56	0·35	0·19	0·43	0·25	0·15	...	...	8·43	68·51	78	5	0	70	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·65	0·01	1·09	0·93	0·95	1·30	1·88	...	...	...	561	13	0	783	13	10	213	15	10	3	5	9	18	12	4	...
Decrease...	0·94	...	2·35	8·77	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	4·88	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS—4.

Statement shewing the Establishment and Costs of the Prisons of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868.

Class of Prison.	Establishment. No. of Jail Guards, regular.	Number of Officers other than Regular Guards. European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Expenditure during the year. Jail Guards of Regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than Guards.	Feeding, Contingent, Building and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profit of manufactures credited.	Net Cost.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner. For Jail Guards.	For Establishment.	For Diet.	For clothing and bedding.	For medicines, &c.	For Additions and Repairs to Jail.	For Miscellaneous Contingencies.	Total.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.	Average Cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing the number of lbs. obtained for one rupee. Rice.	Dál.	Chilly.	Cocoanut-oil.	Mutton.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	lbs. oz. dr.				
District Jail of Mercara	23	1	1	...	...	2	27	1797– 1–4	3049–13–11	4163– 5–11	9010– 5–2	213–15–10	8796– 5–4	21– 7–5	36– 8–10	34– 5– 2	2– 9– 4	0–3– 6	1 2 10	11 6 8	107 9 11	105 3 6	30 3 1				
Talook Lock-ups...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140–12– 0	140–12–0	...	140–12–0	...	...	18–13–10	...	...	...	...	18 13 10	18 13 10					
Total......	23	1	1	...	...	2	27	1797– 1–4	3049–13–11	4304– 1–11	9151– 1–2	213–15–10	8937– 1–4	19–11–3	33– 7– 1	33– 0–10	2– 5–11	0–3– 3	1 1 4	10 7 8	100 5 7	98 2 3					
Ditto for 1867...	25	1	2	...	...	2	30	1745–15–3	2888–15– 5	5256– 4–10	9891– 3–6	...	9891– 3–6	17– 4–2	28– 9– 0	37–10– 2	2–15– 8	0–1– 5	1 12 10	9 7 5	97 12 8	80 12 5					
Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160–14– 6	...	...	213–15–10	...	2– 7–1	4–14– 1	...	...	0–1–10	...	1 0 3	2 8 11	17 5 10					
Decrease...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	952– 2 11	740– 2–4	...	...	...	...	4– 9– 4	0– 9– 9	...	0 11 6	...	...	...					

PRISONS.—5.

Statement shewing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Coorg Jail on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.								No. of times convicted.					Education.				Language and Character in which they read and write.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	
District Jail of Mercara ...	77	7	84	1	...	10	46	20	6	...	1	78	5	1	...	...	1	20	3	1	1 Prisoner reads and writes English, Canarese, Telugu, Mahratta and Sanskrit. 1 „ Canarese. 1 „ Hindustani.
Do. for 1867... ...	73	1	74	...	1	4	43	19	5	1	1	68	6	...	...	...	1	25	8	...	
Increase......	4	6	10	1	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease......	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	

PRISONS.—6.

Statement shewing Religion, Race, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Coorg Jail on the last day of the year 1868.

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average of each individual of each Class.				
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.		
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	4	11½	107	6	3
	Hindus	5	3	107	1	7
	Coorgs	5	4	120	3	3
	Pariahs	5	3½	118	4	4
According to Race.	Hindustanís					
	Malabars					
	Madrasís					
	Coorgs					
	Mysoreans					
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmans					
	Pariah Christians ...					
	East Indians					
	Kómatís					
	Dhóbís					
	Panchaḷs					
	Lingayets					
	Coorgs					
	Gowdás					
	Mopaḷas					
	Massulmans					
	Telugu Baṇajigars ...					
	Koramers					
	Kurubas					
	Pariahs					
	Madigas					
	Konkaṇi Christians ...					
	Gowlís					
	Dévángas					
	Waddars					
	Bhóyi					
	Mahrattís					
	Wakkaligars					
	Kudigas					
	Teeyers					
	Palay					
	Tiga'a					
	Wellal					
	Janu Kurubas ...					
	Pindaris					
	Kanigas					
	General Average......	5	2½	113	3	12

PRISONS.—7.

Statement shewing previous Trades, Professions, &c. and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Coorg Jail on the last day of the year 1868.

				No. of individuals.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists		... ...	31
	Laborers		... ...	32
	Carpenters		... ...	3
	Masons		... ...	2
	Workers in metals		... ...	...
	Shop-keepers		... ...	7
	Writers		... ...	2
	Goldsmiths		... ...	2
	Cooks		... ...	2
	Dhóbís		... ...	2
	Watch-maker		... ...	1
			Total......	84
Social Relations.	Unmarried		... ...	19
	Widower or Widow		... ...	10
	Married.	One wife or husband	... ...	47
		Two do.	... ...	8
		More than two do.	... ...	...
	Have Children.	Not more than 3	... ...	19
		More than 3	... ...	10

D.

POLICE.—1.

Statement shewing the Police Force entertained in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868.

	Regular organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police.																	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.					Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
	Total number of all grades during the year.				Detail of number at end of year.							Average Annual Pay.				Total Cost including Contingencies.								
							Men.																	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Foot.	Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each Mounted Man.	Of each Foot Man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of Men.	Average number of Houses in each man's charge.	Average Emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total Cost.		
oorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	61 6 2	Govt.	1,596 0 0		1,596 0

POLICE.—2.

Statement shewing Distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1868.

	General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average Distance of each Village from nearest Police Post.	Average Distance of each Post from the next, on the main lines of road.	
	Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head Quarters of Districts (not on Police Duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police Duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
Coorg.						Nil.								

POLICE.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	No Regular Police in Coorg.				
According to Countries and Race.					
Hindus according to Caste.					

POLICE.—4.

Statement shewing General Result of Police Operations in regard to each Great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the Province of Coorg for 1868.

Class.	Class of Crime.	Section of the Penal Code.	Persons arrested without Warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.					
			Number of Persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of Informations lodged.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find Security.	Number convicted.	
I.	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	
	Escape from lawful custody	224 to 226	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Rioting or unlawful assembly... ...	143 to 153	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	4	...	4	
II.	Murdur	302	7	...	2	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	..	
	Attempt to murder	307	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Culpable Homicide	304	*5	...	2	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	..	* 2 Persons pending their trial
	Concealment of birth	318	3	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	
	Grievous hurt	325-326	19	...	11	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	
	Kidnapping or abduction	363	3	...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Rape	376	3	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	
III.	Dacoity	395	6	2	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	..	
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons..	397	2	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Housebreaking or house trespass in order to commit theft	451-454-457	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Theft	379-380-381	157	15	75	..	67	2	...	...	...	...	..	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property...	411 to 414	5	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	
	Mischief by fire	436	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total		220	19	105	...	94	2	8	8	4	...	4	
	Ditto for 1867.		†211	2	118	...	90	1	20	20	11	1	5	† 1 Person died.
	Increase		9	17	...	...	4	1	...	...	7	...	..	
	Decrease		...	..	13	...	...	...	12	12	...	1	1	

E.

MILITARY—1.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year 1868—69.

Arm of Service.		Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men. — Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. — In Action.	Died. — Otherwise.	Died. — Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Detail of Force at the end of the year. — No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men. — European Commissioned Officers	No. of Men. — Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. — Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. — Fighting Men.	Paid Camp followers and Non-Combatants.	Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each. — European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp followers.	Total Cost, including Contingencies.
European.	Cavalry																					
	Engineers																					
	Artillery																					
	Infantry																					
	Total......																					
Native.	Cavalry																					
	Engineers																					
	Artillery																					
	Infantry	* ...	* ...	†	Nil		†	Nil.	260	1 Wing	Nil	5	4	28	233	10	Rs. 22,715	Rs. 2,664	Rs. 4,392	Rs. 18,876	Rs. 960	Rs. 33,567
	Total......																					
	Grand Total......																					

* No records. † Since the arrival of the Wing on the 3rd March 1869.

MILITARY.—2.

Statement shewing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year 1868—69.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, &c., not on active service.		Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post Duty.		Average Number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average Number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average Number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on Duty.	On Furlough.			
Infantry.	One Wing of Native Infantry.	One, Mercara.	None.	45	178	None.	None.	No records from which any information can be obtained.						

MILITARY.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1868—69.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	30	5·7	No appliances for ascertaining.	
	Hindus	32	5·7		
	Seikhs	...	...		
	Christians	31	5·8		
	Parsís	...	...		
	&c.	31	5·6½		
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanís	30			
	Punjabís	...			
	Affghans	...			
	Belochís	...			
	From Western Himalayas	...			
	" Eastern "	...			
	Bengalís	...			
	From Maharatta Countries	30			
	Telingas	32			
	Canarese	...			
	Tamils	30			
	Malabars	...			
	&c.	31			
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmans	30			
	Rajpúts	30			
	Telingas	32			
	Tamils	33			
	Maharatta	30			
	Other Caste	30			
	General Average	31	5·7		

F.

MARINE.—1.

Statement shewing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of Coorg in the year 1868—69.

Arm of Service.	Total No. of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total Cost; including Contingencies
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In Action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No of Ships.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Fighting Men.	No. of Men. Paid Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	
Sea-going. European ...									Sea-going: Iron-clads ... War-Steamers ... Gun-boats ... ... &c. ... ... &c.						Nil.						
Sea-going. Native ...																					
Total. ...																					
River-going. European ..									River-going: (State classes of Vessels.)			Not a Maritime Province.									
River-going. Native ...																					
Total.....																					
Grand Total......																					

MARINE.—2.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1868—69.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans				
	Hindus				
	Seikhs				
	Christians				
	Parsís				
	&c.				
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanís				
	Punjabís				
	Affghans				
	Beluchís				
	From Western Himalayas				
	„ Eastern Himalayas				
	Bengal's				
	From Maharatta Countries		Nil.		
	Telingas				
	Canarese				
	Tamils				
	Malabars				
	&c.				
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmans				
	Rajpúts				
	&c.				
	&c.				
	General Average......				

III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.

FINANCE.—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868—69.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charge against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty, and other Engagement.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars & Charitable Grants.	Total	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Land Revenue	2,95,905- 9-0		1,59,230-5-11	9,910-4-6	19,042-8-6	1,88,183-2-11	2,96,007-11-9	
Forest	98,477-10-0							
Excise on spirits and drugs	89,807-11-8							
Tributes and contributions from Native States	...							
Total......	4,84,190-14-8	...	1,59,230 5-11	9,910-4 6	19,042-8-6	1,88,183-2-11	2,96,007-11-9	...
Assessed Taxes — License Tax	4,215- 0-0						4,215- 0-0	
Customs	...							
Salt ... ... Duty on imported ...	...							
Salt — Excise Duty	...							
Salt — Government Sales ...	...							
Total......	4,215- 0-0	...	...	...	...	...	4,215- 0-0	...

FINANCE.—1. (*Continued.*)

Sources of Income.		Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty, and other Engagement.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars & Charitabe Grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Opium ...	Export Duty ...	...							
	Government Sales	...							
	Total......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps ...	...	28,563-6- 6		2,163- 5-3					
Post and Service Labels	...	5,524-2-10							
Post Office...	...	1,644-3-10							
Electric Telegraph	...	1,848-5- 0							
Law and Justice ...	Refunds ...	...							
	Real, Fines, &c....	3,105- 6- 6		21,793-10-8					
	Registration fee	2,137-12- 0							
Police ...	Refunds ...	...							
	Real ...	...							
Public Works ...	Refunds ...	9,387-3- 5							
	Sales ...								
	Real ...								
Marine ...	Refunds ...	...							
	Real ...	...							

Military refunds	...							
Miscellaneous	17,398- 5-1							
Total Imperial......	69,608-13-2	...	23,956-15-11	...	...	...	45,651-13-3	...
LOCAL.								
Road funds	8,184-6-10							
Tolls on roads								
Ferry funds								
Direct Town funds								
Town Duties or Octroi...								
Nazool or Government property locally appropriated (other sources, if any)								
Total Local......	8,184-6-10	...	...	...	...	...	8,184- 6-10	...
Gross Receipts......	5,66,199-2- 8	...	...	...	...	2,12,140-2-10	3,54,058-15-10	...

FINANCE.—2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868—69.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
Civil and Political Establishments ... ... / Civil Contingencies	1,54,898 8 2	1,59,230 5 11	The increase is due to the salary of the 1st Assistant Superintendent having been paid when doing duty at Hassan and when on leave, and also due to a larger amount, than was sanctioned, having been drawn by the Forest Department owing to the forgeries perpetrated in that Department by a late clerk.
Judicial charges ... Courts, &c. ... ... / Prisons	17,619 5 6	21,793 10 8	The increase is chiefly due to the salary of the Officer in charge of the Jail, which was lately sanctioned.
Judicial charges ... Stamps	...	2,163 5 3	
Police Charges	...	...	
Military	2,81,448 8 5	2,46,125 15 6	
Marine	..	...	
Deficit—Post Office	...	5,477 8 11	
Do. Electric Telegraph	17,245 11 9	18,027 1 8	
Superannuation and Retired Allowance	2,214 9 5	2,873 12 4	The increase is chiefly due to a gratuity of Rs. 420 having been granted during the year.
Allowance and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	...	23,592 7 4	
Ecclesiastical	9,384 12 9	5,360 5 8	The decrease is due to the absence of the Chaplain of Mercara for 6 months.
Public Works. Civil ... New / Repairs ... ...; Military. New / Repairs	1,42,000 0 0	1,56,000 0 0	
Education	10,464 8 0	10,689 14 0	
Miscellaneous	31,619 5 1	12,785 10 7	
Total Imperial......	6,69,513 5 1	6,64,120 1 10	

LOCAL.				
District Roads	...	450	0	0
Other expenditure	...	2,358	10	4
Police	...	...		
Other Municipal expenditure	...	2,992	5	2
Total Local......	...	5,801	3	6
Grand Total......	..	6,69,921	5	4
Surplus......	In Cash Balance.	3,68,972	4	7
Deficit.	...	...		

B.

PUBLIC WORKS.—1.

Statement shewing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Dept. in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868—69.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishments.					Cost of Establishments.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Civil.						
Roads	...	...	24,485	52,898	77,383	
Bridges						
Canals	...	...	55	...	55	
Public Buildings	1,316	...	26,068	...	27,384	
Sanitaria	...	...	...	..	...	
Minor Civil Works	...	806	1,554	6,488	8,848	
Military.						
Barrack Buildings						
Fortifications						
Other Works and Buildings						
Other Military purposes						
Grand Total......	1,316	806	52,162	59,386	1,13,670	

PUBLIC WORKS.—2.

Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure of Re-productive Works in the Public Works Department, in the Province of Coorg in the year 1868—69.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks shewing the present condition and prospects of the works.
			Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
Nil.								
Total......								

C.

RAILWAYS

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st.		2nd.		Intermediate.		3rd.		Total.		Receipts from Passengers.	Do. from merchandise.	Do. from Railway Materials.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	Number of European Staff.	Do Native do.	Total Capital expended.
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.									
									Nil.												
Total......																					

D.

AGRICULTURE.

I.—Crops cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

Name of District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Cardamom.	Gardens.
Coorg...	76,166	...	11,934	Sown with Rági and included in Column 4.	Occasionally sown in paddy lands, quantity not known.	Do. in Rági fields, do.	Nil.	Nil.	Occasionally sown with Rági.	Do.	A little grown on some of the Coffee Estates.	85,680	Sown in Rági fields and Back-yards, quantity unknown.	70,000	50

STOCK.—2.

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Province of Coorg	86,621	274	447	262	4,655	10,975	324	29,296	13	
Total......	86,621	274	447	262	4,655	10,975	324	29,296	13	

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—3.

DISTRICT.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for											Average Produce of land per Acre, in lbs.												
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food Grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	&c.
	Rs.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.			R. A. P.			R. A. P.													
Coorg.																								
Maximum ...	3	...	1 12 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	1 11 0	1,100	...	1,000	...	...	...	250	...	...	110	...	700	...
Minimum ...	1½	...	0 10 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	700	...	400	...	...	...	60	...	...	40	...	200	...
General Average.	2¼	...	1 3 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	1 3 0	...	...	1 2 6	900	...	700	...	...	...	155	...	...	75	...	450	...

E.

Prices of Produce and Labor at the end of the year 1868—69.

PRODUCE.—1.

District.	Prices of Produce per Maund of 80 lbs.									Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per Seer.	Iron per maund.	&c.	&c.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Coffee.	Cardamom.						
Coorg	3 4 0 per maund.	5 1 0	...	...	20 0 0	19 0 0	4 8 0	15 0 0	250 0 0	From 5 to 50 Rs.	Rs. 2 to 4	0 2 0	5 8 0	...	...
General Average...	3 4 0	5 1 0	...	...	20 0 0	19 0 0	4 8 0	15 [illegible] 0	250 0 0	5 to 50	2 to 4	0 2 0	5 8 0	...	...

LABOR.—2.

District.	Wages per diem.		Camel per day.	Cart per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
Province of Coorg	0 12 0	0 4 0	...	1 8 0	Only used by Dhóbis.	Only used at Ferries, the rate per head for crossing is 2 pies.	
General Average......							

F.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Where Situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Nil.				

G.

MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Pot-maker.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	&c.	&c.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Looms or small works	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Workmen in large works { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Workmen in large works { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Workmen in small works, or independant Artizans.	...	...	...	...	56	172	208	7	402	63	30
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of Block in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated Annual Out-turn of all works		No data kept.									
Total......	...	148	...	...	56	172	208	7	402	63	30

I.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year, in lbs.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated Value of Coin in Circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-Rupees.	Quarter-Rs.	$\frac{1}{8}$th Rupees.	Double Pice.	Single Pice.	Smaller Coin.	Total Value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	2,00,000	20,00,000	4,000	60,000	1,000

2.—PAPER CURRENCY.

Notes in Circulation at beginning of the year—Number and Value of			Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In Circulation at end of the year—Number and Value of			Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rs.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small Notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			Securities, Class of Security being stated.
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
23. 420—0—0	166. 15,000—0—0	57. 34,000—0—0	1.08,860-0-0	1,21,620-0-0	6.260—0—0	132. 25,400-0-0	11. 11,000—0—0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

K.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of Coorg.

Class and Object of Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowments. In Land.	Income. From Endowments. In Money.	Income. Subscriptions and Donations.	No. of Institutions which afford Relief. In-door.	No. of Institutions which afford Relief. Out-door.	No. of Institutions which afford Relief. General.	In what shape Relief is given.
Government Institutions.											
Dispensaries	1	$10\frac{30}{365}$	In-door 185 Out-door 3,515	Rs. 1,521—8—6	...	...	Rs. 577—1—4	1	1	1	Medicin to Out door a medicir and fo to In-d patien
Poor Houses											
General											
For blind											
" Deaf											
" Lepers											
" &c.											
Supported by General Public.											
For cure of sickness ...	1		Friend-in-need Society.								
To relieve paupers ...											
For blind											
" Deaf											
" &c.											
Hindu.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers ...											
For blind											
" Deaf											
" &c.											
Mahomedan.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers ...											
" Lepers											
" &c.											
Total......											

IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of Various Denominations in the Province of Coorg for the year 1868—69.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income: Paid by Government	Income: From Endowed Property. In Land.	Income: From Endowed Property. In Money.	From Fees and Offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
Christian.	Roman Catholic ...	3		1,791	240—0—0				
	Church of England ...	1	1	174	9,385—1—0				
	Church of Scotland ...	...	...	15	...				
	Protestant Dissenters ...	1	1	109	...				
	Greeks	...	...	...	...	...			
	Armenians ...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Unitarians ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hindu ...	... ...	*1,293	58	68,798	13,890—0—0	9,474—0—7			
Mahomedan	Soonee ... / Sheeah ...	7	7	1,030	...	7			
Seikh ...	... ...	..	...	...	...	...			
Budhist or Jain	... ...	2	2	23	...	12			
	Total......	1,307	71	71,940	23,515	9,493—0—7			

* Out of this total 863 are Pagodas or Temples, 58 are Matts of Jangams, and 372 are both Temples and Matts only maintained by private Contributions.

B.

EDUCATION.—1.

The University.

Result of Examinations of the University of the Province of Coorg for the year 1868—69.

Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed.		Net Cost to State.	Remarks.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other.	First Division.	Second do.		
Entrance Examination														
First Examination in Arts														
B. A. Examination														
M. A. "														
B. L. "														
L. L. "														
L. M. S. First Examination... ...														
L. M. S. Second Examination ...						Nil.								
B. M. Examination														
M. D. "														
Total......														